PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,901—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I.	HIMALAYA	7080	2000	J. Orman	19th Nov.
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th ,,
B.I.	CLYDE	4156	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
†	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H Moule	10th ,,
B.I.	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	17th ,,
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	24th ,,
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4206	800	W.D.G. Worcester	31st ,, 1893.
†*	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.I.	VALETTA	4919	1030	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st ,,
B.I.	PEKIN	3908	750	T. S. Angus	28th ,,
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th ,,
B.I.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th ,,
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.I.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th ,,
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th ,, Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex. M.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March. Saturday
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.I.	ROME	5545	12 0	A B. Daniell	8th ,,
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th ,, Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3927	750	W. A. Wheler	18th April. Saturday,
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
B.I.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

16th Nov. 14th Dec. 11th Jan.
30th Nov. 28th Dec. 25th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, November 14, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

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THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

17th Nov., 15th Dec., and 12th Jan. 1893.

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Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct., 22, 1892.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI		Rs. 800	Rs. 480

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's, and other routes.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150
RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE		Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ORION	G. Wallusching	3,200	500	8th Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

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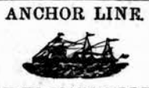
J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, November 8, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	15th Nov.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

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S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th November, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 20th November, at 11 a. m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 19th November, noon, calling at Verawal, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

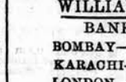
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on the 17th November, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th November, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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SIGNOR GAVELLO.
3—Bolero ..... Vepres Siciliennes ..... Verdi.

MRS. ALICE SHAW.

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SIGNOR SECCHI.
5— ..... Ballade in A Flat ..... Chopin.
MR. EDGAR HULLAND.
6—Aria ..... La Favorita ..... Donizetti.
SIGNORA BIANCHI.
7— ..... (a) Sylvia ..... Delibes.
(b) Arlequin et Colombine Thome.

MRS. ALICE SHAW.

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SIGNORA BIANCHI, SIGNORI SECCHI AND GAVELLO.
9—Romance ..... Faust ..... Gounod.
SIGNOR GAVELLO.
10— ..... (a) The Russian Nightingale. Alabieff.
(b) Spring Tide ..... Becker.

MRS ALICE SHAW.

11—Duet ..... Il Trovatore ..... Verdi.
SIGNORA BIANCHI AND SIGNOR SECCHI.
12— ..... (a) La Filewse ..... Raff.
(b) Cottion Valse ..... Albenfs.
MR. EDGAR HULLAND.
13—Aria ..... Barbiere ..... Rossini.
SIGNORA BIANCHI.
14—Valse-Aria ..... Romeo et Juliette ..... Gounod.

MRS. ALICE SHAW.

DIRECTOR, SIGNOR BIANCHI.

Prices, Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Box Plan at Soundy and Co., Ld.

Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.

T. V. TWINNING.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THE WILLARD OPERA CO.

IN THE GREAT GERMAN OPERA,

"THE BEGGAR STUDENT"

(DER BETTEL STUDENT).

MISS VERA PATEY,

And the Strength of the Company,

THURSDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 17TH,

SOLOMON'S GREAT INDIAN OPERA,

"THE NAUTCH GIRL."

Miss. VERA PATEY as Chinna Loofa.

Mr. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD as "The Idol."

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16; Box Seats, Rs. 4; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3; Pit Stalls, Rs. 2; and Pit, Rs. 1. Military and Navy in Uniform, Half-Price to Second and Back Seats.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

SPECIAL LINE FOR LADIES!

SPECIAL LINE FOR GENTLEMEN!!

FOR ONE WEEK

ENDING 22ND NOVEMBER.

LADIES FOUR BUTTON TAN KID GLOVES.

Rs. 2 per pair will be sold at Rs. 1-4.

GENTLEMEN'S TWO BUTTON WHITE KID GLOVES.

Re 1-6 per pair will be sold at 14 Annas.

The above are offered at these Prices as an advertisement only. They will revert to the regular rates after the 22nd inst.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY.

THE MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL: £100,000 or Rs. 15,00,000.

In Shares of £1 and Rs. 15 respectively.

BANKERS: THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA AT MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

Offices removed from 17, Popham's Broadway to 55, Armenian Street, Madras.

Consequent on the arrival in Madras of the Chairman of the Company, Mr H ORMEROD ceases to act as Honorary Secretary pro tem.

A GOOD INVESTMENT LIKELY TO YIELD AN EXCELLENT RETURN.

MR. WM. DIGBY, C.I.E., Chairman of the Madras Electric Tramways Company, Limited, has arrived in Madras, and is arranging for the completion of the subscription of the capital of the above Company and the early commencement of the works. Mr. Digby is well-known in Southern India for the excellent business qualities he displayed when, as Honorary Secretary in 1877, he administered the Famine Fund of

EIGHTY-TWO LAKHS.

Since then, in many varied capacities in England, Mr. Digby has successfully carried through many important enterprises. The London Board consists of thorough men of business, who possess a substantial interest in the concern.

The concession granted by the Madras Municipality to Mr. Digby and his partner, Mr. Chalk, confers special advantages on the Company. For example, the rent to be paid per annum is Rs. 209; the Bombay Tramways Company pays a rent of Rs. 2,000 per mile, equalling Rs. 42,000 per annum; nevertheless this Company has proved one of the greatest financial successes known in the history of locomotion business, and has greatly benefitted the city. In Calcutta, too, the heavy rent of half a lakh of Rupees per annum is annually paid to the Municipality.

Under the new system of traction to be employed, namely, that of

ELECTRICITY,

it is quite certain, with the good management which will be provided, the Madras Tramways will pay an Excellent Dividend. There are four hundred Electric Tramways in America, all of which are working satisfactorily. Electric Tramways are extremely safe; not a single life has been lost in connection with them.

Very low rates as fares will be charged. Contract tickets at exceptionally cheap rates for daily travellers—such as business men, office and other assistants, clerks, College students and others—will be provided.

Among other new features to be developed will be

A PARCEL DELIVERY SYSTEM,

similar to that which has been so successful in Glasgow and Dublin, which cannot fail to be a boon to all who buy and sell.

Mr. Digby and his colleagues are themselves investing a lakh of Rupees in the Company, and will devote their best attention to the development of the concern. Mr. Digby's business partner, Mr Sidney A Chalk, will reside in Madras as Managing Director, and will be assisted by such local aid as may be required to make the Tramways useful to the community as well as a good property for the shareholders.

The works will be commenced early in next year, and it is expected that, during the cold season of 1893-94, one or more sections will be opened for traffic.

Wherever Tramways have been constructed they have been largely patronised. In scarcely any populous city are Tramways needed as much as in Madras, the distances to be traversed being so great. In Great Britain alone last year, fifty-six and a-half crores (565,00,000) of passengers were carried,—that is, the whole population fourteen times over. Should only the existing carriage traffic on the various sections be secured, and no new traffic developed—(Tramways, like Railways, always create traffic)—the return on the amount to be expended will be excellent. The South Indian Railway has proved that opportunities for cheap locomotion are speedily made use of by Madras people.

Following from the production of electricity by the powerful machinery to be erected will be provision for ELECTRIC LIGHTING, which, at moderate cost, will be supplied to public and private consumers.

N.B.—The enterprize is strongly commended by some of the most influential residents in Madras, who are themselves subscribing for shares.

☞ Forms of Application in English, Tamil and Telugu, may be obtained at the Company's Offices,

55, ARMENIAN STREET, MADRAS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COTTON WASTE required by the Company, for twelve months, commencing the First Day of February 1893, estimated at 250 tons.

Tenders which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on Wednesday, 30th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th November, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CASTOR OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of CASTOR OIL, required by the Company, for twelve months, commencing the First Day of February 1893, estimated at 361 tons.

Tenders which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus up to 1 p. m. (Gun-fire) on Wednesday, 30th Instant. after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and sample seen upon application to the undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th November, 1892.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A CONCERT,

In aid of the Funds of the Association

Will be held at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 15TH NOV.

AT 9 O'CLOCK.

PROGRAMME:

1. Song ..... "The Village Blacksmith" ..... Weiss.
Mr. FRANK J. CLARK.
2. Pianoforte Solo ." La Gazza Ladra" ..... Smith.
Miss WALTON.
3. Song ..... "Lullaby" ..... Ganz.
(With Violin Obligato by Miss PEDRAZA.)
Miss TUDBALL.
4. Violin Solo ...." Fantasia" ..... Ernst.
Herr J. SCHMUCK.
5. Song ..... "The Lost Chord" ..... Sullivan.
Miss CARPENTER.
6. Concertina Solo." Le Desir" ..... Hauser.
Mr. M. T. CARROLL.
Interval of Ten Minutes.
7. Violin Solo...." Legende" ..... Bohm.
Herr J. SCHMUCK.
8. Song ..... "On Conway Quay" ..... Trotere.
Mr. H. E. HARRINGTON.
9. Pianoforte Solo ." La Napolitana" ..... Lysberg.
Miss WALTON.
10. Song ..... "Sunshine and Rain" ..... Blumenthal.
Miss CARPENTER.
11. Concertina Solo ." Cavatina" ..... Raff.
Mr. M. T. CARROLL.
12. Song ..... "The Gate of Heaven" ..... Tours.
(With Violin Obligato by Miss PEDRAZA.)
Miss TUDBALL.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

Tickets can be had on application to the Honorary General Secretary, Y. M. C. A., at the Association Rooms, Apollo Bunder, or at the Doors on the night of the Concert.

S. S. "CITY OF EDINBURGH," ARRIVED 14TH NOVEMBER, 1892.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock, Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th November 1892.

GOLD PENCIL CASES

BY

S. MORDAN & Co.

Double Telescopic Ring to attach, with Everlasting Calendar.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

[ESTABLISHED, 1847.]

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS, &c.

IT IS desired to ESTABLISH an HOTEL at the Hill Station of Chikalda, Berar, and the Local Administration is prepared TO LET the Government Dak Bungalow at a nominal rent for this purpose if suitable arrangements can be made with a desirable tenant. Full particulars on application to the Deputy Commissioner Ellichpur.

WARREN HASTINGS, Capt.,
Deputy Commissioner, Ellichpur District.

Ellichpur, 12th November, 1892.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

(Walking, Riding, Driving, Hunting, Shooting, &c.)

INSURED AGAINST BY THE

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,

64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL £1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID £3,300,000

LOW RATES. LIBERAL TERMS. LARGEST SECURITY.

This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to Insure Europeans resident in India.

For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents, Messrs. KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned for the ERECTION of NEW PREMISES on Hornby Row.

The Drawings, Specifications, and Estimates can be inspected at the offices of Messrs. Gostling and Morris. Architects, where Forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, and no Tender will be received later than Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,
Rampart Row, Fort,

Bombay, 12th November, 1892.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

CASTOR OIL CAKE FOR SALE.

THE Agent will receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Gunfire, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th November, 1892, offers for the PURCHASE of CASTOR OIL CAKE from the Company's Mill at Sabarmati, the outturn of which will be on an average about 70 tons per month. The contract for the said purchase to extend for a period of not less than 1 year.

Offers (quoting a rate per ton of 20 cwts delivered in wagons at the Oil Mill) must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500 as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, failure in which will entail forfeiture of deposit without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction. If Government paper or other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

The concession of freight at Revenue Rate, viz., 13 of a pie per Bengal Maund per mile, will be allowed to the accepted Tenderer, on consignments of Castor Oil Cake, booked from Sabarmati to any station he desires, on the Company's system only.

The accepted Tenderer will have to sign a stamped agreement stipulating the above mentioned conditions.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th November, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that ANTONE MANOEL DE SOUZA, PAUL RICHARD DE MIRANDA, and LEONORA MARIA DE MIRANDA, have contracted TO SELL all that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Cavel Street, in Salwarji, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 157 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and south by the property belonging to Manoel Joao Dias, on the west by a gully commonly used by the occupants of these premises and of the premises belonging to Mr. Vundrawandas Ramjee and beyond that by the property of the said Vundrawandas Ramjee, and on the north by the said Cavel Street, which said premises were formerly assessed under No. 56, and are now under Ward No. 3847, and Street No. 175, and have been for some time past in the occupation of the said Leonora Maria de Miranda and her tenants.

All persons having any claim or interest in the above property by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.—Dated this 14th day of November 1892.

MULJEE & RAGHAVJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,

255, ARTHUR ROAD,

(Near the Railway Station)

CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

An acknowledgment of confidence in the ability of a professional must afford gratification under any circumstances. Testimonials free on application.

J.

Dear Mrs. BOND,—

I am going to-day, good-bye, and God bless you. I will write to you from London.

Please give bearer my belt.

Yours affectionately,
E. E.

Sept. 7th, 47, Watson's Hotel.

III.

Extract.

ADEN, 22nd Sept. 1892.

My Dear Mrs. BOND,—

I have missed you so much. I got so dependent on a little love, and you have been so good and kind to me. I will never forget how kind you were to me through that dreadful illness. I never felt so desolate in my life, and you were such a comfort to me, &c., &c.,

Yours affectionately,
E. E.

IV.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness; she is clever; has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my sufferage for her well-doing.

G. G.

Colaba, Bombay, October 7th, 1892.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE KHARAS, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, deceased.

PURSUANT to "The Indian Succession Act 1865" and to "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas, the deceased abovenamed (who for some years resided at Aden, and died at Bombay, aforesaid on or about the 29th day of August, 1886, and whose Will was proved by BAI RATANBAI, the widow, and MEHERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE KHARAS and JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE KHARAS, the sons of the said deceased, the sole Executors therein named on the 10th day of December, 1886, in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay), are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims to the said Executors at No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, the office of the Undersigned their Solicitors, on or before the 15th day of November, now next ensuing, and NOTICE is hereby also given that after that day the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas, deceased, among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice,—Dated this 21st day of September, 1892.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors for the said Executors.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent up to the 24th November, 1892, for the SUPPLY of 40,000 TEAK SLEEPERS required during 1893, of which not less than one-half must be delivered during the first six months.

Tenderer's schedule and specification with any further information required can be obtained from the Chief Engineer, Dharwar, or the Resident Engineer, Bangalore.

Tenders must be addressed to the Agent, S. M. R., at Dharwar, in sealed covers, which should be superscribed, "Tenders for Teak Sleepers."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Agent, S. M. R.

Dharwar, 26th October, 1892.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Undersigned, at No. 313, Kalbadevi Road, up to 1 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 22nd November, 1892, for the SUPPLY of RATIONS, CLOTHING, &c., for the inmates of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, for a period of three years, from 1st January, 1893.

Further information may be obtained and samples of the required articles seen on personal application to the undersigned, and copies of Tenders can be had between the hours of 7 and 10 A.M. every day, except Sundays, on payment of a fee of 1 Re.

The Managing Committee of the Reformatory do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
NARAYAN PANDURANG,
Secretary, D. S. I. and R. Institution.

Bombay, 24th October, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of such quantities of pure clean TALLOW as the Company may require from time to time during twelve months, commencing 1st January, 1893, estimated at 10 tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire) on Wednesday, 23rd instant, after which hour no Tender will be received. Forms of tender can be obtained from the undersigned. A small sample of about 8 oz. of Tallow must accompany each Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 11th November, 1892.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR PETTY MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent at his Office, Jhansi, up to noon, on FRIDAY, the 25th November next, for SUPPLY of PETTY MISCELLANEOUS STORES, at the Jhansi Depot, during the 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1893.

Tender forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at the Jhansi Depot, and conditions on which tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 4 each.

The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items, on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Petty Miscellaneous Stores," and except in the case of present Contractors whose current year's deposit will suffice, a deposit of Rs. (1000) One Thousand, must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. If Government Promissory Notes be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the Agent, "Indian Midland Railway Company."

All stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
C. MIDDLETON,
Acting Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 26th October, 1892.

AURUNGABAD CANTONMENT WATER SUPPLY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to noon on the 1st of December, 1892, for the following items of work in connection with the above Water Work:—

1st.—The construction of about a mile of infiltration tunnel and Duct sunk fifteen feet below the bed of the Wohor River. The same to be built of brick in lime mortar, the sides being pierced and provided with dry brick percolating screens.

The bed of the River is sand and rock, which will entail pumping and blasting operations.

2nd.—The construction of a covered Service Reservoir. The sides and floor being concrete and the roof concrete arches, supported on rolled iron beams.

3rd.—The laying and jointing of 5½ miles of cast iron main and the supply and fixing of sluice valves, air valves, and stand posts.

The above items of work may be tendered for separately, but preference will be given to the tenderer who will contract for the whole work. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 1,000 Rupees, to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender. Unsuccessful tenderers will have the deposit returned to them within a week of depositing same.

A further deposit of 5 per cent. will have to be made by the contractor whose tender may be accepted, and 5 per cent. will be withheld from monthly payments for work done. The total deposit, viz., 10 per cent. will be retained after a period of three months during which time the work will have to be maintained by the contractor.

Further information can be obtained from the Divisional Engineer, Western Division, Aurungabad, and Plans and Specifications can be seen in his Office.

The Undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

C. MARRETT,
Divisional Engineer, Western Division.
H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D., Aurungabad.

TO LET,

EITHER WHOLLY or PARTLY, a large and Commodious HOUSE, in the Dalal Street, Fort, for Office or Private Dwellings, with large Godowns to accomodate about 2,500 packages of Piece-goods and Yarns, and a compound both in the front and rear, where also Metals, &c., can be stored, with stable. Apply to Mr. KHURSEDJEE SORABJEE FRAMJEE, at Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co., Fort.

TO LET a very desirable House on Waudby ROAD, admirably adapted for a Club, Hotel, or a Chummery. It commands a charming view of Malabar Hill and an excellent position. Apply to

P. BYRAMJI,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

LAWRENCE'S VALUABLE HAIR DYE.

THIS Preparation has been made with great success and thoroughly recommended for its use. It is a great remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its Original Color for a long time, and at whatever Age. Warranted not to stain the Skin. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown, according to choice given.

Price Rs. 2-8. Packing extra.

BASU AND NEPHEWS,

CHEMISTS,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,

41-2, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

ESTABLISHED April 1892. THE ORIGINAL URHUJ, SOLE PROPRIETOR MADAME C. E. DUBOIS, Chandernagore.

THE KING OF CURES FOR

Dyspepsia and all its Attendant Evils;

URHUJ does not only give Immediate Relief but guarantees to eradicate Dyspepsia from the System; it gives free and natural Stimulus to the Liver by removing

Flatulency, Constipation, Heartburn, Sick Headache Sour Eructations, Palpitation, Dizziness, &c., &c., of however long standing. Orders to be accompanied with Cash Remittance or will be sent per V.P.P. Price Rs. 1-8, including Postage Per Box, either as Pills or Powder. Apply to

MADAME DUBOIS,
Chandernagore,
late of Jubbulpore, C.P.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 286,645 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House,

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Rs. a. Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	32 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,

11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

FOR SALE.—JUST LANDED.

	1 doz Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
SPARKLING	36 0	39 0
STILL:—		
BODENHEIMER	17 8	20 0
MOSELBLUMCHEN	20 8	23 0
HOCHHEIMER	23 8	26 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	29 8	32 8

Apply to

BREUL & Co.,
28, Medows Street.

ARMANDE FRERES.

CHAMPAGNE.

CUVEE RESERVEE

FRESH CONSIGNMENT

Recently arrived.

One dozen, Quarts..... Rs. 36
One dozen, Pints..... „ 20

APPLY TO

MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,

(RETAIL AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. CROFT, MODY & Co.,)

HUMMUM STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE

IN THE MOFUSSIL

AN OVERSEER on Rs. 85.

A DRAUGHTSMAN „ „ 35.

The OVERSEER must be active, under 30, and an L. C.E., preferable.

Apply to * * * care of this Office.

FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT MAHABLESHWAR.

ON WEDNESDAY, 16th November next, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION at their Rooms, No. 5, Apollo Street, Bombay, unless previously sold by contract by order of the surviving Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of the late W. A. L. MCKENZIE, Esq., all that piece of land containing by admeasurement 11 acres and 25 goontas, with a Bungalow standing thereon, known as "Eagles Nest," situate at Mahableshwar, and registered as property No. 44, in the Office of the Superintendent of Mahableshwar. This Bungalow was formerly the property of the Hon. Mr. Scobie, is situate on a prominent position on the Lodwick and Sidney Point Roads, is close to the Stream of Water, known as the "Dhoby's Waterfall," and commands an extensive and beautiful view extending to the sea on the West. The Bungalow stands in a large compound covered with large trees and containing 3 or 4 fine building sites, is pukka built with corrugated iron roof and ceiling and wood work of cut teak, is completely furnished, and has also a glass and crockery ware, all included in the sale, and has cookroom, servants' quarters, stabling for 6 horses and coach house. Rent for Hot Season Rs. 650 to Rs. 700, and for Cold Season months Rs. 60 per month. The annual assessment is Rs. 34-14-0. For particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. ROUGHTON and BYRNE, Solicitors for the Executor and Trustee, or to the Undersigned, to whom also tenders for purchase by private contract may be made. A ground plan may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

FOR SALE FOR Rs. 25,000.

THE GOOD WILL, FURNITURE, and STOCK-IN-TRADE of a good paying business in Rangoon, known as the BRITISH INDIA HOTEL, situated in the widest, and most Central Road of the City, the only Hotel in Rangoon, connected throughout in all the Bathrooms with the latest water, and sewerage connections, and holds a Bar and Hotel, fixed fee License, has not changed Proprietors. Established since 1874. The Proprietor wishing to retire will refuse no reasonable offer.

Apply to

A. T. DAWSON,
21, Merchant Street, Rangoon.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્ટુલા શેક્આદમની કું.

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No. COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum when the balance is not under Rs. 1,000.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opiums Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON, 32, Threadneedle St., E.C.

AGENCIES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND,

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

6, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO.
KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 3, PRINCES ST., LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 „ „
3 Months.....3 „ „

For shorter periods, terms on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves.....Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital..... „ 1,09,38,688

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWAL PINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.

LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged awaiting remittal to Europe.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OF CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,040
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9pr. ct.	1,025
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Ni
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Divi-dend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 7.50	200 50	200 150	10 7½	260 195
Back Bay Mills	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	80
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	125	18	42
Bora Oil Mill Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,275
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	84
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	530
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	1500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	202
Karrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Mercks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	42
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	50
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	18
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	457½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Pref. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	830
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephones Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	955 xd 205
Apollo	750	00'5	2,300	90	300
Bellary	167	00'1	1,000	Nil.	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115 w.d.
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	150 220
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		300
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd.	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	145
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	910 xd
Francis and Co.	300	500	all	100	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475 xd 130 xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	515
Khangsum	240	450	450	32½	130
Mahamadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	520 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	90
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	100	Rs. 40	480
Munmar M.	1,000	200	all	Rs. 32½	297 xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	580 xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	122½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		430
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	985

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	500 xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345	0	100	5	82
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	50
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	615
Bombay Cotton	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350 nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,140
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	750
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	685
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	460
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,938	100	100	50	457
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	460
Chun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	755 xd
Hingughat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	23 Rs.	695
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,120 w.d
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	445
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,125 xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Jafler Alli	900	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshedji Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	220
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	870
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	720
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lord Ray Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	740
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,155
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,370
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
ahboob Shah Mills (Aurangabad)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,600
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	130
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,940
Maharaja Mysore S. & M Co.	4,50	108	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530 x
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	480
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,310
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	725
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,150
Seesoom	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,430
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,557
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	655
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	200
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	305
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	535
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	610

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-10	
China Leaf	"	25-6	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-0	"
Do. do. new	"	24-12	"
Australia do.	"	25-6	
Bombay do.	"	25-6	
English Sovereigns	"	16-1	
Do. Dracos	"	15-15	
Bar Silver 17 Beiderness	"	105-7	
Do. 17½ do.	"	105-10	
Carolus Dollars	"	235	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223	"
Five-Francs	"	219	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Mrs. Alice Shaw at the Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.
Y. M. C. A. Concert, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Nadir (s), from Calcutta; River Indus (s) and Indra (s), Cardiff; and City of Edinburgh (s), Liverpool.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 4-45 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Peninsular entered the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. City of Edinburgh entered the dock yesterday.

DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance at the Royal Yacht Club, on Monday, the 21st November.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct, per extra s. s. Shanghai, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-day.

THEFT OF A PURSE.—Hajee Omur, while seated on Sunday at a shop, at Shaik Memon Street, where he had gone to sell some pearls, had the purse containing them stolen from behind him.

LOSS OF A PROMISSORY NOTE.—A Marwaree, named Dhunroop Futha, residing at Pydhownee, has reported the loss, in the compound of the Small Causes Court, of a promissary note for Rs. 800, on the 12th instant.

A NEW TRADE JOURNAL.—The proprietors of the *Indian Textile Journal* have just issued the first number of what promises to be a useful periodical—the *Indian Traders' Journal*. It is printed in English and Guzerathi, and will be issued monthly.

BURGLARY.—The house of Dr. Burjorji Framji, at Sopari Baug Road, was broken into on Saturday night, and wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 30 stolen therefrom. The thieves effected an entrance into the house by removing two iron bars from a window.

STREET ACCIDENT.—A Hindu lad, named Bhow Sadashew, aged six, while running across the Nagdavie Street, on the 12th instant, was accidentally knocked down by a labour-cart, driven by Nagoo Kusaba and sustained a fracture of four ribs on the right side. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained.

FIRES.—A *jowli* hut, at Currey Road, belonging to one Baput Monalall, was burned to the ground, on the 12th instant. The origin of the fire is attributed to careless cooking. The damage is nominal.—A heap of cotton sweeping in the compound of the National Mill, at Sewri, caught fire on the night of the 12th instant. The damage is estimated at Rs. 125.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A woman, named Koolsum, aged eighteen, the wife of a weaver, named Edoo Fakira, residing at Muddunpoora, on Sunday, poured a quantity of kerosine oil over herself, and then set fire to her person. Some of the neighbours speedily arrived and extinguished the flames, but not before the woman was badly burnt. Her husband was away at work at the time but was sent for and had his wife removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-45, this evening:—

The Volunteers March		Arrgd. by Stella.
Overture	Hungarian	Kelar Bela.
Valse	Leatitia	Fahrbach (junr).
Gavotte	Willkommen	Kluss.
Selection	Paul Jones	Planquette.
Galop	Hermits Bells	Maillard.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GAMBLERS BROUGHT TO BOOK.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Goa Bhimjee, against whom and nine others Inspector Briscoe preferred a charge of gambling with cards and money, was fined Rs. 15 by Mr. Webb. The other offenders were mulcted in the sum of Rs. 10 each.—Another batch of twelve of the same type, who have earned considerable notoriety, were brought up for the same offence. Four were fined Rs. 50, each and the remainder Rs. 5.—Three porters in the service of the G. I. P. Railway were also punished for gambling at two o'clock, on Sunday morning, at the Byculla station, and had to pay a fine of Rs. 2 each.

SALE OF THE AKOLA MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S PROPERTY.—By order of Mr. N. C. Macleod, official liquidator of the Akola Manufacturing Company, Limited, the property of the company was put up for auction sale at the rooms of Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston and Co., Meadow Street, yesterday evening. The property consisted of a piece of land or ground with one large and one small bungalow and other buildings and out-houses, thereon, and machinery. The contest between the buyers was not very keen. The bidding began with Rs. 15,000, and the property was knocked to the highest bidder, Mr. Bymonjee Jamasjee Dastur, for Rs. 23,700.

BOOKING HIS ACCOUNT WITH A TAILOR.—Before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Girdhar Callianjee was prosecuted on a charge of theft of eight bundles of muslin, valued in the aggregate at Rs. 80. The fabric belonged to the firm of Messrs. Callidas Dharamsey and Company, in which the prisoner was employed. The testimony of another servant disclosed that the property was removed in his presence from a godown. He communicated this act to Purshotum Canjee, also a partner in the firm, who reported the theft to Inspector Stanford. The enquiries of the police traced the muslin to the possession of a Hindu tailor, at Duncan Road, who received the bundle from a coolee, into whose charge it was given by the prisoner. The magistrate convicted the accused of the offence, which was admitted, and sentenced him to undergo hard labour for four months.

INQUEST.—The Coroner, Dr. Thomas Blaney, held an enquiry yesterday, at Nowrojee Hill, Doongri, into the circumstances attending the death of a Hindu woman, named Suckoo, aged nineteen. Deceased was married to a labourer, named Chimajee, when she was seven years old, and she lived with her husband and his parents happily, in a *chawl*, at Nowrojee Hill. The deceased had abstained from all food on Saturday till the evening, when she ate a hearty meal and shortly afterwards became ill, vomiting and purging, with cramps, and her body became quite cold. Two hours after, her mother, on being informed of her daughter's sudden illness, came over to see her. She found deceased lying on a bed on the floor. She told her mother that she was seized suddenly with vomiting and purging immediately after taking her evening meal, and that owing to her keeping a fast all day she had eaten nothing previously. Deceased died at 8 a. m. the following day (Sunday). Her body was removed for a *post-mortem* examination, and the inquest stands adjourned.

ST. THEODORE'S DAY, BANDORA.—On Sunday the girls of the St. Sebastian's Catechism School celebrated the patron feast of the Mother Provincial Theodorine, D.C., Superioress, St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, in the above school. The premises were nicely decorated with flags, banners, and flowers, the special feature in the decoration being the beautifully engraved altar. Punctually at 6-30 p.m., the Mother Superior, accompanied by other Sisters of the same Order, came to the school, and were received by the diligent mistress of the school, Sister Mary Paul, D.C., who conducted the group to the special seats prepared for them; the St. Peter's Band, in the meantime, playing a lively march. Then followed three short congratulatory speeches, sweetly and in a clear tone delivered by the Misses Clara Mary A. De Souza in English, Marcellina Albuquerque in Portuguese and Philomena Albuquerque in Marathi, which were responded to by the Mother Superioress with appropriate thanks and acknowledgment. After this an address in English was read by Mr. F. Enteado, on behalf of the members of the St. Peter's Band, which being responded to, the Litany commenced. These solemnities were brought to a close by distributing packets of sweets to young children who, with cheerful faces, returned home carrying the packets as trophies. The following is the speech, which was delivered by Miss Clara Mary De Souza:—"I approach, Dear Mother, to thank you, and at the same time congratulate you on this solemn occasion of the feast of your patron, Saint Theodore, on behalf of the parents of the children now assembled here in this Catechism School, which has been placed under your loving maternal care. I find no words to adequately express our gratitude for having placed the good Sisters as our teachers, who are always so kind, patient, and zealous in the welfare of the children placed under their tender care. The breasts of each one of us here are full of joy and happiness to behold our Dear Mother here amongst us to-day. Come, then, my sisters (addressing the girls), let us pray to God to give our Dear Mother long life that she may reign over us for many years to come, and, lastly, with one voice wish long life and health to our dear old Mother. (The last words were repeated in Maharathi by all the children.)

DISPUTED CLAIM BY A DOCTOR.

At the Small Causes Court yesterday, Dr. Carlidade Fernandez Paco sued his cousin, Augusto B. Carvalho, before Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, for the recovery of Rs. 1,157 with interest thereon, being the amount paid by the plaintiff for the maintenance and education of the defendant.

The plaintiff, in his evidence, stated that the defendant was his cousin. His uncle died at Goa ten years ago, leaving a son, the defendant, who was then only fourteen years of age, without any means of subsistence. The defendant came to the plaintiff and requested him to maintain and educate him, promising to pay all the expenses which the plaintiff might incur, when he arrived at the age of discretion, and was able to earn his livelihood. As the defendant was a promising youth, carrying prizes at the school, the plaintiff was induced to take him up and to educate him. The defendant passed his Matriculation Examination and joined a college where he remained for more than a year. He was then offered a post of teacher in a school at Poona, and so he left the college and accepted his appointment of a teacher on a salary of Rs. 50. The defendant passed a promissory note, about two years ago, for the sum of Rs. 1,157 in favour of the plaintiff who stated that he had held several promissory notes from the defendant for different small sums. The defendant destroyed all those promissory notes and passed the present aggregate note instead. He had demanded the payment of the money from the defendant, who had failed to pay the same, and hence this suit.

The defendant stated that after his father died he went under the protection of the plaintiff, and all the while he understood that his consin (plaintiff) would not demand this sum from him, as there was an arrangement between the plaintiff and his defendant's father, who had a dispensary in Bombay at the time of his death which took place in the year 1882 at Goa. The defendant was then a student in a school in Bombay. His father feel ill in Bombay, and he was advised to go to his country where he died. Before his death he sent the plaintiff to Bombay directing him to take charge of his dispensary, situated at Mazagon. The dispensary was given away to the plaintiff by the defendant's father on the condition that the plaintiff should maintain and educate the defendant. In supporting him, the plaintiff had fulfilled that condition only. He was not liable to the plaintiff under the circumstances. As a teacher he was getting about Rs. 50 a month and he had a mother and a brother and they looked to him for support. Their maintenance solely depended on him, and if his Honour would pass a decree in favour of the plaintiff, he would not be able to pay off at once. He, therefore, requested his Honour to make the decree payable by small instalments.

The plaintiff, on being questioned by his Honour, admitted that the defendant's father had a dispensary, which contained two cupboards which he was now ready to make over to the defendant.

His Honour wanted to know of the defendant as to why he had passed the promissory note in favour of the plaintiff when he knew that, in accordance with the arrangement made by his father, the plaintiff had undertaken to maintain him until he earned his livelihood.

The defendant informed his Honour that compulsion was brought to bear on him by the plaintiff to sign the note, and he signed it as he was entirely under his protection. It had never occurred to him that the plaintiff would ever sue him in a court of law.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said that he was sorry for the defendant, but he could not do but pass a decree against him as the defendant had no evidence to support his statement. It appeared to his Honour that the plaintiff had supported the defendant even in the life-time of the latter's father. Taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, his Honour passed a decree for Rs. 1,281 in favour of the plaintiff and made it payable by Rs. 25 per month.

The defendant appealed to his Honour piteously to reduce the amount of instalment, stating that it would be hardship upon him to compel him to pay Rs. 25 for the debt, which the plaintiff had allowed to accumulate for ten years, while he earned so little.

His Honour expressed his sympathy with the defendant, and advised him to take some private pupils and work hard for his maintenance.

ALLEGED LEVYING OF BLACKMAIL.

BEFORE Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Cooverjee Manockjee, described as Senior Inspector of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Bombay, and who has been invested with the powers of a police constable by the Commissioner of Police, was placed in the dock by Inspector Greyhurst on a charge of accepting a bribe in his official capacity contrary to the provisions of Section 2 of Act 48 of 1860, I. P. C. The prosecutor in his information stated that he know one Babajee Annajee. On the 11th inst. about 9-30 a.m., he met him at Superintendent Brewin's office, where the man gave him certain information, and also produced a currency note for Rs. 10, the number of which was noted, after which it was initialed and returned. The number on the badge of a labour-cart-driver was noted, and the man Babajee gave certain information respecting it. Constable Roberts was present at the interview, on the conclusion of which they repaired to the Esplanade Police Courts, where they (Inspector Greyhurst and Constable Roberts) entered a room on the ground floor, whilst Babajee remained in the compound. After waiting for some time, prosecutor left the Court and met Babajee again on the 12th inst., and with Constable Roberts went to the Esplanade Police Courts. Babajee remained outside the building, whilst Inspector Greyhurst, Constable Roberts, and a police constable and prosecutor went into a room on the ground floor, the door of which was fastened. About 10 a.m. prosecutor, saw one Cooverjee Manockjee, whom he knew to be an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, also a constable in the City Police Force, come into the Court premises, and sit on the verandah immediately in front of the door behind which informant was seated. Prosecutor then saw Babajee Anajee walk up to Cooverjee Manockjee and sit down on his left. They were alone. Prosecutor then heard Cooverjee ask Babajee if he had brought the money. Babajee said, "Yes." Cooverjee then asked Babajee for the number of his carts, and prosecutor heard Babajee repeat several numbers which Cooverjee wrote down. After Babajee gave Cooverjee his buckle, the latter said "Give me the money." Babajee produced a note, handed it to Cooverjee who placed in under a book on his left, Babajee then said to Cooverjee, "If my men are now fined, you must pay their fines" Cooverjee replied, "Don't be afraid, nothing will happen, go away." Inspector Roberts and those who were with prosecutor in the room, then emerged and he (inspector Greyhurst) walked up to Cooverjee who attempted to lift up the book under which he had placed the note, but was prevented by Inspector Roberts putting his foot on it. Cooverjee Manockjee was confused and unable to say anything. He also attempted to pick up the paper on which he had jotted down the numbers given him. but prosecutor seized it. The necessary process was obtained from the magistrate against the accused, whose case will be heard on the 24th inst.

NUMISMATISTS will be interested to hear that there has been a big find of brass money of the reign of King James II. near Dublin. There has long been a tradition that some officers of James II., shortly after the Battle of the Boyne, buried all the ready money they possessed near the base of the Three Rock Mountain. All the coins now found are struck from dies of remarkably fine workmanship, made by a French artist, named Roeltier, who went over with James to Ireland. They were found by a labourer some eighteen inches below the surface of the ground, and consist of brass sixpences and shillings struck in 1689 and 1690. Some, made of yellow bronze are in good preservation; others, made from an inferior alloy, were much rusted.

A CURIOUS glimpse of the manners of our forefathers has been brought to light by Mr. Robert H. Browne, who has been exploring the registers of Boreham, near Colchester. It appears from this record that, on the 29th July, 1593, the authorities were very busy in this village in putting to death a parishioner who had been discovered to be a witch. The entry in the Burials Book is "H. Mother Haven suffered at Boreham for witchcraft." What "H" meant has been a matter of controversy, but the learned incline to the belief that it meant "hanged," which, being a shade less terrible than burning alive, is so far creditable to the humanity of Mrs. Haven's judges. It might, perhaps, be supposed this mournful event had cast a gloom over the little community; but this could hardly be, for it appears by the Register of Marriages, that two weddings, an unusual number in so small a community, took place in the parish church on that same day.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

NEWS OF THE DAY

NEWS from Pahang points to the collapse of the rebellion, and it is reported that the ex-Orang Kayah has been offered a free pardon.

ESTIMATES amounting to nearly three lakhs have been sanctioned for the construction of six new barracks for British Infantry at Sitapore, and for dismantling certain old buildings in the Infantry and Artillery lines.

IT has been decided that the troops in Mekran, consisting of detachments of the 5th Bombay Cavalry and 27th Bombay Infantry, with two mountain guns, shall be withdrawn about April. No reliefs will now go to Khej and Panjghur.

THE Bokhara disaster was felt with peculiar severity in Hongkong, so many of the passengers who were lost having resided in the colony. A memorial service, which was attended by H. E. the Governor, the Consular body, and a large number of military and naval officers, was held at St. John's Cathedral on Saturday (22nd ult.). Officers from all the foreign men-of-war in the harbour were present and the Governor of Macao sent his Aide-de-Camp. The service was a most impressive one. A touching reference was made to the disaster by the Rev. Dr. Henry in the Union Church the following day, when a special memorial service was also held at St. Peter's Seamen's Chapel. Numerous telegrams of condolence have been received by H. E. the Governor.

MUCH anxiety was felt as to the identity of the two Europeans who were reported as being on one of the smaller of the Pescadore Islands and who were supposed to have been among the number of the Bokhara's passengers who were saved. Telegrams received, however, state that the two men are the sole survivors of the Norwegian steamer Normand, which was also wrecked on the Pescadores, on the 9th ult., the day before the Bokhara was lost.

A NAVAL Court held an inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the Bokhara. The court found that no blame was attached to any of the vessel's certificated officers.

A NORTH China contemporary learns that Admiral Fremantle has recently written that he desires it to be understood that it is his order that Her Majesty's ships on this station should afford every help to ships reported in distress, and that officers should act even in cases when reports are not entirely trustworthy, especially when British ships are in question; but to ensure this he suggests it as most important that passing ships should even at some risk to themselves ascertain facts and bring trustworthy reports.

IN consequence of the continued sickness among the British troops at Peshawur the Royal Welsh Fusiliers have been ordered to proceed at once to Nowshera, for which station they would have moved some weeks hence in the ordinary course of relief. The Northumberland Fusiliers change places with them at Peshawur. As was suggested some time ago it would have been better to have moved the 23rd out of the Valley altogether, and it is to be hoped this will be done if the health of the men does not improve at Nowshera. The three companies of the Royal Scots Fusiliers at Peshawur, under orders for the camp-of-exercise at Rawalpindi, are to be railed to the latter station forthwith.

A FATAL accident occurred at a Pathan wedding at the village of Gundi, near Sharigh. The marriage party fired guns according to the custom among Biluchis, but one of the party discharged a bullet which struck a man and passed through his body. The man was arrested by the police, but was subsequently released at the request of the deceased's relations, who did not choose to take action against him.

UPON the representation of the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company, the Consulting Engineer for Railways has been pleased to grant double pay for the number of days they were so employed to the railway subordinates who were employed in repairing the breaches on the line between Jellarpet and Bangalore, which occurred during the recent heavy rains. The Agent and Manager, in recommending the grant, said that the work was done in a very speedy manner and was worthy of some special recompense, in which opinion the Government has agreed.

THE circumstance that the maxim gun sent with the Isazai Expeditionary Force was borrowed from the Yorkshire Light Infantry could not fail to attract attention at home. Had Parliament been sitting questions would probably have been asked on the subject, and some explanation might have been offered of the laches of the English Ordnance Department. As it is a shareholder of the Maxim-Nordenfeldt Gun Company, of an inquiring turn of mind, is left to put the query, through the medium of the *Times*, whether the guns ordered by the Government of India have been sent out, and if so, what has become of them? The answer may at once be given that the order of the Government still remains unexecuted. It is the old story of carelessness and indifference on the part of the Ordnance Authorities in England. They have put forward the excuse that it was not desirable to ship the guns until the question of their bore had been settled, the ammunition having to be of the same patern as that of the Lee-Metford rifle. But the latter has been served out long ago at home, and there is no justification for the delay. The Indian Government pressed for the shipment of a few Maxim guns, so that at least each School of Musketry might have one for instructional purposes, but their wishes were disregarded. The Pachmarhi School borrowed a Maxim from the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles, who had been enterprising enough to get it out at their own cost but elsewhere the Musketry course had to be gone through without officers or men receiving any instruction in the use of the best machine-gun yet invented. If Mr. Campbell-Bannerman really wishes to see the Indian Army thoroughly well equipped for the field, he should insist upon the Maxims ordered many months ago being supplied forthwith. The Company could, we understand, supply them in a few weeks.

A CHINA paper says that Messrs. Sassoon and Co. had £20,000 in gold on board the Bokhara uninsured, and the Hongkong Bank lost Tls. 50,000 by the wreck, having shipped Tls. 67,000, of which only seventeen thousand was insured.

THE cargo shipped at Shanghai on the s.s. Bokhara for Bombay was:—

Silk, Raw, Shanghai	... Bls.	204	... Pls.	162·97
" Yellow, Hankow	... "	92	... "	124·78
" " Wuhu	... "	11	... "	8·80
" Piece Goods	... ...	...	... "	5·67
" Pongees, Shantung	... ...	...	... "	6·42
" Yellow (Sample)	... ...	...	... "	0·40
Tea, Green—Ningpoo	...Pls.	1,314·56		
" " —Kiukiang	... "	232·72		
" " —Wenchow	.. "	332·34		
			——Pls.	1,879·62
Treasure, Gold Bars	... ...	...	Hk. Tls.	17,940

AMIN KHAN, who sprang into notoriety by his attacks on our posts in Khyber a few months ago, made another abortive attempt to disturb the frontier the other day. He collected a force of about 200 budmashes; but the opposition of the subsidised tribesmen of the Khyber to his attempt caused him to retreat once more to Tordara.

A FIRE, which might have assumed dangerous proportions had it not been for the prompt action taken by the police, broke out in a house in the Quetta bazaar on Thursday last. It was due to turpentine and kerosine oil having ignited suddenly through the carelessness of a man, who was making varnish against rules.

A TERRIBLE commotion has been caused among the Viennese actors and opera-singers by the presence of the German Emperor in their capital. The reason is this. In Austria all the men are so proud of their moustaches that nobody, not even for exigencies of the stage, would think of shaving that adornment off. But in Germany it is just the reverse. Out of compliment, however, to the German Emperor at his visit to the opera in Vienna, an order was issued from the Court that all moustaches were to disappear —and off they had to go.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY'S SUIT.

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY VS. A. F. SOUNDY.

THIS was a suit in which the plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 5,000 as damages for certain statements made by the defendant in a letter published by him in the newspapers, and for an order restraining the defendant from libelling them in their business. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Anderson and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kola, appeared for the defendant.

The rebutting evidence on behalf of the Company was continued yesterday, when the Court re-opened after the October vacation.

Bejonjee Jehangir Buxey, partner in the firm of B. J. Buxey and Co., said he had been a frequent passenger by the tramcars. He had seen white lepers riding on the cars, but had never seen other lepers, or "diseased" or filthily clad people on the cars. He had a son named Bapoojee, who at one time was under Dr. Carter's treatment. He had also been treated by Dr. Langley and others. His son had, to his knowledge, travelled only once by the tramcars. He told witness he had once been turned out of a car, and witness wrote to the Company, whose chief inspector afterwards called upon him. He showed him his son. He had not since then travelled by the cars. On the 1st April 1892, his son was at Indore, and returned to Bombay on the 15th April.

In cross-examination by Mr. Anderson, witness said that, in his letter, he enquired the reason for his son not being allowed to travel by the cars.

Did you claim a right for him to travel?—No.

But you thought that when you wrote that

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TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEREJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Pestel Street, Fort.

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FOR SALE, or HIRE, from 1st December, two second-hand BILLIARD TABLES, in good condition. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 15, Marine Street.

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MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PESTONSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

MORTON, MAJU & Co.'s LOVELY TEAS, at Re. 1 per lb. Delicious Ceylon, Matchless Indian (Kangra), Imperial Family Mixture and Orange Pekoe assorted.—Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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Including 2 Championship Gold Medals and Several Diplomas.
HOURS OF BUSINESS:—
8-30 A.M. TO 4 P.M.
STUDIO OPEN EVERY DAY.
SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld.)
ESTABLISHED 1885.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 6,30,000
RESERVED FUNDS AND REST.....Rs. 5,55,867
CAPITAL UNCALLED .....Rs. 3,70,000
Total Security.....Rs. 15,55,867

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
2 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
5 Per cent. per annum for 12 months. } Interest paid on 1st
4½ Do. do. for 9 months. } July and 1st January,
4 Do. do. for 6 months. } or at maturity.
3 Do. do. for 4 months. }

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.
6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.
Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.
By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Branch: Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

THE
HOTEL DE PARIS,
AT
SIMLA, OF BANSARDS,
WILL BE OPEN
ALL THE YEAR ROUND
FOR
VISITORS AND BOARDERS.
SPECIAL TERMS
FOR THE
WINTER SEASON.
Apply to the MANAGER.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Re. 1.
Packing and Postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND ON THE GIRGAUM ROAD, NEAR OLD SONAPORE LANE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the owners the following property:—
All that piece or parcel of pension tax land situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the west side of Girgaum Road in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 127 and assessed under assessment No, 258, containing by admeasurement about 83 4-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the said Girgaum Road, on the west by the halalkore passage, on the north by the house of Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee, and on ths south by the house of Mr. Janardhan Trimbuck Kutekar.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned,
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, November 15, 1892.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the old premises of Mr. D. Macropolo, Medows Street, Fort—
A consignment of fancy goods of various kinds, consisting of porcelain, wooden, and tin toys, stationery cases, writing desks, telescopes, panorama, opera glasses, mirrors of sizes, silk umbrellas, Eiffel towers, bird cages, ladies' companions, photo frames of sizes, tobacco jars, toilet glass bottles, pin cushions, dinner bells, dressing cases, cigar holders, purses, carbolic soap, violet powder, knife holders, mechanical toys, glass cupboard, musical boxes, walking sticks, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, coloured, and white piece-goods, &c.
29 bales grey shirtings.
4 cases coloured prints.
4 cases white nainsooks and mulls.
2 cases white jacconets and cambrics.
2 cases white striped doria.
2 cases brown half hose, &c., &c.
1 bicycle.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, November 15, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.

SATURDAY'S further telegrams to hand since those noticed in our report under that evening's date, report an advance of ¼ per cent. in the English, and a decline of ¼ in the French, Funds, at 97¼ for Consols, and 99½ for Rentes. In Manchester, 8¼lbs Grey Shirtings were 2d. dearer, at 5s. 6d. per piece. The Cotton in sight in New York at the end of the week was 2,530,000 bales against 2,200,000 bales visible a week ago.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay returns for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	41,457
" " Branches.....	Inc.	"	98,794
Other Deposits	"	"	40,39,514
Government Securities.....	Dec.	"	1,02,694
Loans "	"	"	2,09,871
Bills Discounted	Inc.	"	3,62,578
Cash with other Banks	"	"	95,983
Cash and Currency Notes	"	"	36,81,957

The statement of affairs, issued to-day, again discloses an increase in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, say, of over 36¾ lakhs, following an addition of 20½ lakhs in the week preceding that under notice, and making the balance stand at 436⅜ lakhs. It is, however, only in one item, viz., Private Deposits, to which there was an accession of 40⅜ lakhs, that any movement of much importance had taken place, Loans having added to the Balance by decreasing to the amount of some two lakhs; while Bills discounted, though they continued to indicate more demand for accommodation in one direction, had increased to a much smaller extent than in the week preceding, at 3⅜ lakhs. The falling off in trade requirements last week is represented by 38¼ lakhs, compared with a diminution of 56¾ lakhs shown by the previous Return, and marks the continued ease of the Money Market. In the position of Government Deposits there was little change.

COTTON.—The activity which prevailed in this market during the greater part of last week has not been sustained; and, to-day, as on Saturday, only a small business has been done, while prices of Bengals, Oomras, Bhownugger, and Broach, have receded Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, the market, however, being steady at the decline. The purchases reported for export consist of 200 old Wadwan, at Rs. 182-3; and 150 Julgaum, at Rs. 182-3; and contracts for 400 bales of new Bhownugger, for May delivery, at Rs. 195 per candy, have been made; while the Mills have taken only 100 old Wadwan, at Rs. 178 per candy. The news received from the cotton-growing districts by wire this morning is satisfactory, but adds little to that to hand in the latter part of the last week, no rain having meantime fallen in any of the districts, and the weather generally being bright and seasonable; Cotton was arriving in small quantities in the Bengal and Oomra circles; and in the Oomra district of the latter it was showing black leaf and stain. No further report is to hand from Broach; but the Dhollera crop continued to flourish in all the districts of that circle in seasonable weather.

WHEAT.—A moderate export business has been done again to-day in this market, the tone of which is steady; but prices are still unchanged.

SEEDS.—A further advance has taken place in the price of *Linseed* to-day, say of half-an-anna per cwt., at Rs. 7-13-6 to Rs. 8-0-0 per cwt., but otherwise prices are steady at previous rates, transactions having been upon a moderate scale.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,229	bales.
Wheat	12,728	cwts.
Linseed	5,046	"
Rapeseed	4,866	"
Gingelly	5,726	"
Castorseed	2,944	"
Rice	4,962	"

FREIGHTS are very quiet. There is no quotable change in rates; but takers of room are scarce.

EXCHANGE opened weak at 1s. 2⅞d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 29-32d. for Demand, and remained thereat, all day, with no enquiry to speak of. For Credits, the rates have been 1s. 3 1-16d. for three months' sight Bills for November delivery; 1s. 3 3-32d. for December; 1s. 3⅛d. for January-February; and 1s. 3 5-32d. later on, at which rates a moderate amount of Paper has been placed, and the market closed steadier as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand .....1s. 2 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 2⅞d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight .....1s. 2 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 do. .....1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Francs 3 do. .....158¾.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER also opened weak, at a decline of 1-16 per cent. from Saturday's closing quotations for Fours, and remained without further change, business having been very slack, till the close, when a firmer tone prevailed, and rates for Fours returned to 106⅜ for cash; 106⅛ for the 30th instant; and 105 13-16 for the early January account.

SHARES.—We note this evening an advance of Rs. 30 in Manockji Petit, and of Rs. 10 in New Great Eastern Mill Shares; and a decline of 12½ in Lukhmidas, and of Rs. 6 in Anglo-Indian, at our revised quotations. In Press Scrip, Mofussil is Rs. 2½, and Munmar, Rs. 5 lower. Otherwise the market is quiet and unchanged.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending November 12, as compared with the statement of November 5, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 5. Rs.	Nov. 12. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	36,50,000	36,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	40,29,331	29,37,374
Do. do. at Branches	20,98,427	21,97,221
Other Deposits	5,39,29,108	5,79,68,632
Post Bills	5,242	5,971
Cash Credits, undrawn	32,16,453	32,30,240
Rs..	7,69,28,561	8,10,39,928
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,21,32,186	1,20,39,492
Cash Credits on do. do.	64,73,857	64,51,827
Loans do. do. do.	63,27,111	61,17,240
Current Accounts overdrawn	349	525
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,13,94,686	1,17,57,284
Stamps, &c.	17,109	17,060
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,77,562		
Applied in reduction .... " 2,85,000		
.....	3,92,562	3,92,562
Bullion	....	3,05,247
Cash Balances with other banks.	1,96,653	2,92,635
Cash and Currency Notes	3,98,91,068	4,36,76,056
Rs..	7,69,28,561	8,10,39,928

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.
At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagoweschensk and Possiet.
Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.
Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.
Turkish route right.
Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at 4 p.m. on the 19th.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th November, 1892.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	14	2	p.m.	1	6
Suez	14	2	50 p.m.	..	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 14th November, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	23	...	1
" Karrachee	...	15	...	1
" Madras	1	4	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 13.
10 p.m. ... 77·1

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14.
6 a.m. ... 78·4
10 a.m. ... 78·4
2 p.m. ... 85·4
4 p.m. ... 84·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

DONNE—October 27, at Woodstock, Camberley, Surrey, the wife of Captain H R Beadon Donne, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

YOUNGHUSBAND—GORDON—November 8, at Seoni Chapara, C P, by the Rev J OF Willcocks, Chaplain, Arthur D Younghusband, Bombay Civil Service, eldest son of Colonel Robert Romer Younghusband, C B, Bombay Staff Corps, to Maud Helen, daughter of Lewis Gordon, Deputy Commissioner, C P Commission.

DEATHS.

GRAY—November 8, at the Connemara Hotel, Madras, of convulsions, Ernest Cyril, infant son of Charles Gray, Coonoor, aged 6 days.
HAND—At Waltair, on the 4th of November, Ernest Hand, Government Telegraph Department.
WALLACE—November 9, at Umballa, Eleanor Beatrice Ellerslie, wife of Frank Ellerslie Wallace, Tea Planter, aged 20 years and 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1892.

THE Viceroy has received a cordial welcome at Mysore from the Maharaja—who is in many respects an ideal Indian Prince. The Dewan, in the name of the Maharaja, proposed the health of the Viceroy, and, referring to the regiment of cavalry contributed by the State to the Imperial Defence Force, felicitously alluded to the service rendered to Sir Arthur Wellesley at Assaye by the Mysore Horse, the memory of which is yet cherished in that part of India. Lord Lansdowne in an effective speech spoke of the momentous decision taken by the Government of India eleven years ago after administering the country for half a century to restore it to a Native ruler. The Maharaja, he emphatically declared, had never given them reason to regret that step. Instead of adding to the cares of the Imperial Government, his Highness made his people contented, and administered the State with signal success. His Excellency added emphasis to this praise by stating frankly that if the result had been different the Maharaja would certainly have been held accountable. He attributed the success with which the ruler and the ruled had come to understand one another, to the education which enabled his Highness to profit by Western culture and ideas, without losing touch with his own people. The administration has been carried on from the beginning with conspicuous energy and good sense. The threatened famine last year consequent on the failure of the rainfall was encountered by relief works, which were utilised for the permanent improvement of the water-supply. Over four hundred miles of railway are open or under construction, and will be an additional security against the terrors of famine which prevailed in 1876-77 when Lord Lytton visited the country to institute measures of relief. The country has been benefited by a well-considered scheme of public works. Roads have been constructed; dispensaries built; and schools opened. But what elicited the cordial recognition of the Viceroy was the institution of the consultative Council, or Dasara Representative Assembly, to which we have more than once referred as an object lesson in representative institutions worthy of careful attention. Lord Lansdowne stated that he had watched the valuable experiments which his Highness had made with the greatest interest. The Council is deliberative, and does not vote either money or laws, but is invited to express its real opinion on measures contemplated by the Government. It was instituted by the Maharajah soon after the restoration of the Raj by Lord Ripon's Government in 1881. A few years later the number of members was increased, and the Municipalities, Local Boards, and other public bodies invited to send deputies. The wealthier classes nominate a certain proportion of the members. If they are not representative land-owners, merchants, or traders, high education may qualify for membership. As we have frequently shown, the Mysore Representative Assembly—in which the Vakils are in a decided minority—is eminently practical and businesslike, and adresses itself to the making of a road, or to a scheme for the sinking of wells with a view to obtaining the best results with the least outlay. The Viceroy, speaking doubtless on the highest authority, vouches for the fact that his Highness has found that his hands have been materially strengthened by the deliberations of the Consultative Assembly. "The result of the experiment," says Lord Lansdowne, "is one that possesses a particular interest for me, because the Government of India is at this moment engaged in a very interesting attempt to increase the members and enlarge the numbers of our own Legislative Councils."

THE meeting of the native practitioners of medicine in Bombay, on Saturday, was skilfully contrived a double debt to pay; to ventilate the grievances of Dr. Deshmukh, and to agitate for the throwing open of the professorial chairs of the Grant Medical College, and the Hospital appointments now reserved for the Indian Medical Service, to the general profession. What has been called the "enforced" resignation of Dr. Deshmukh as Assistant Chemical Analyser to Government was the theme of the first resolution, which expressed the regret of the meeting that he had been "under the necessity of resigning" a post which he had held for thirteen years with credit to himself and satisfaction to the Government. The Government was censured for not having recognised special knowledge, training, and experience by giving Dr. Deshmukh the temporary appointment of Chemical Analyser when Dr. Barry was absent on leave. The necessity of resigning was by no means obvious in Dr. Deshmukh's case. For thirteen years he had not experienced any such necessity, but had efficiently performed the duties of Assistant Chemical Analyser. It has been said that he was suddenly called upon to relinquish his private practice. But private practice is prohibited not only to the Assistant but to Dr. Barry himself. It is true that Dr. Deshmukh, disregarding the rule, had taken private practice; and his attention had been on two occasions called to the rule, and to the necessity of observing it, before he was asked to choose between private practice and the post which he held. He elected to resign, that course doubtless promising to be the more remunerative. But he was not in any way forced to resign. Had he been appointed to act for Dr. Barry he would still have had, under the rules, to give his whole time to official duty. The appointment could not have been given him, or to any private practitioner, for it is one of those reserved to the Indian Medical Service. It was urged by more than one speaker at the meeting that the rule might have been relaxed with the sanction of the Government of India. It is very doubtful if the sanction would have been accorded, seeing that the vacancy to be temporarily filled was one of only a few months. It would not have been worth while to relax a rule for so ephemeral an appointment. It is, of course, hard upon any subordinate to be debarred from even the hope of succeeding to the higher post whatever his claims on the score of efficiency and long service. In what we have said we by no means desire to be understood to ignore this aspect of the matter. We have simply pointed out that the assumption that Dr. Deshmukh has been made the victim of harsh and exceptional treatment has really no foundation in the facts. The rules under which the appointments to the teaching staff of the college confine them to members of the Indian Medical Service. Dr. Deshmukh was thus debarred from the pleasure and satisfaction of being the acting head of his department for a brief interval. And he sent in his resignation, nominally on that account but apparently because, after previous intimations on the subject he was called upon to give up either his practice amongst the public or his appointment under Government.

The real and the important question is whether the time has come when the College and hospital appointments hitherto reserved for the Indian Medical Service should be thrown open to the profession at large. Dr. Gerson da Cunha, in opening the proceedings as vice-president of the Medical Union, distinctly stated that the object of the meeting was not to protest in the matter of the Assistant Analyist's resignation, but to respectfully ask the Government to so alter the rules as to permit members of the local profession who might be found duly qualified to fill the posts hitherto reserved for the Indian Medical Service. Unfortunately the speakers who followed the vice president deviated in two directions from this well-defined and very natural proposal. They made a great deal too much of an individual disappointment, and went out of their way to disparage the service to which nearly all the medical men present owe their present proficiency in surgical skill and medical knowledge. Scientific medicine is not indigenous to India; and it is very doubtful whether that exotic is as yet sufficiently acclimatised to thrive without constant renewal from its original source. That is not, of course, the point of view of the Medical Union, the members of which regard the present arrangements as dictated solely by a desire to maintain class interests and departmental convenience. One of the resolutions set forth that the system of making appointments in the Grant Medical College and the allied institutions is mischievous in principle and in practice, and calculated to injuriously affect the interests of the public and of important State departments, as well as the status of the local medical profession and the medical education. If such be indeed the case, the system ought to be at once swept away, to make room for more competent teachers, men racy of the soil, who could forthwith raise the standard of medical education.

But the chairman evidently has some misgivings; he alluded deprecatingly to the complaint often heard that Indian medical men do not make any considerable figure in the world; they give no new truths to science, and no new boons to mankind. Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, the venerable doyen of Indian practitioners, asks whether the existence of the dual control by which the Director of Public Instruction has the Grant College under him, while the hospitals and their general management are under the Surgeon-General, is not answerable for the sterility which he deplores. He suggests as an alternative that the school and the civil hospitals should be placed under a board, which should control medical education under the Director of Public Instruction, and that its connection with the Surgeon-General's Department and the military hospitals severed. All would go well. This simply means that the elimination of the men of the Indian Military Service is all that is required to bring the teaching of medicine in Bombay up to the level of Europe; the fewer the Europeans, the more European medical instruction would become. In the same vein, and more specifically, Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee in a glowing speech moved a resolution affirming that for the advancement of medical science and scientific work, appointments in the Grant Medical College and the J. J. Hospital should be thrown open to all who have special merit or fitness, irrespective of any service qualification. The time may come when this course will be consistent with the interests of the general public, as it would undoubtedly be with the desires of the general practitioner. But it is a question whether the hour has yet come to close the door of communication through which Indian medical education is kept in touch with the European schools, which are, and will for some decades still remain, the centres of research, and the only laboratories in which new ideas are evolved.

WE publish elsewhere a report of the proceedings of the Marine Court of Inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the Bokhara, which puts an end to all speculation as to the cause or causes of her stranding. The Court after two days' careful investigation found that no wrongful act or default of any of the surviving officers contributed to the loss of the ship, and that no blame attaches to them. This so far as it goes is satisfactory; the more so as the constitution of the Court was such that the possibilities of error were infinitesimally small. Two naval commanders and three master-mariners were entrusted with the investigation, and their enquiry, judging from the published evidence, appears to have been very exhaustive. Hence it is with regret that we find the Court reflecting in some degree upon the Commander, Captain Sams, who was admittedly an excellent officer and experienced navigator. The loss of the ship, they say, was due to her being drawn over to the eastern side of the Formosa Channel either through "head-reaching," while laying to or through a current setting more southerly than was expected and calculated for, or possibly from both these causes. They did not doubt that the captain was zealous and unremitting in his attention to his duties, but they were unanimously of opinion that he committed an error of judgment, after the ship lay to, in concluding that she was drifting on a safe course and that in consequence more strenuous efforts were not made to get the ship round on the starboard tack. Though the officers of the vessel who gave evidence, adhered to the belief that their superior acted as was best, and cross-examination did not shake their evidence, the Court, in its finding, affirmed that "if the ship had been put on the other tack, or if means had been adopted for checking her drift and keeping her more to sea this lamentable catastrophe would probably not have occurred." The Court tempered this expression of opinion with one of regret, and a further clause in which it admitted the Court's calculations were based on present knowledge, which was not in possession of the captain and officers at the time. In face of this admission it is, we think, to be regretted that the Court could not see its way to abstain from the reflection on the memory of the commander, who had he survived might have been able to demonstrate to the Court that the Court's theory was based on a misapprehension of the facts.

IT will be remembered that Dr. Lowson of the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, severely criticised the lascar crew of the Bokhara. He described them as an unmanly, cowardly, brutal gang of contemptible ruffians, who behaved in a fiendish manner, and more like rabid hogs than human beings. Dr. Lowson hoped that if he were ever in such a position again he would have a six-shooter in his hip-pocket and a stout stick in his hand. This, has led to a decidedly spirited correspondence in the Hongkong Press in which the chief officer, Mr. Prickett, takes the part of the unmercifully abused lascars. Dr. Lowson asserts that, after landing, the surviving lascars monopolised the small supply of water, devoured the biscuits which were washed ashore, and generally made themselves offensive. The men themselves, through a friendly amanuensis, have replied to this charges. They say they picked up bundles of China straw and spread it as beds for the European survivors; they handed over to them mattresses which were washed ashore; dried their clothes; made fires for them, lay outside the hut near where they landed while the Europeans were accommodated inside. They handed over the biscuits to the chief officer, and by him were supplied with their daily allowance. Having caught a goat they handed it over to the Europeans, and helped Dr. Lowson in particular to walk a distance of five miles, which with him was half a day's work, as he had an injured leg. Mr. Prickett gives it as his opinion that the behaviour of the lascars was quite satisfactory. Dr. Lowson returned to the attack, and in his second letter, his language, if possible, is even more immoderate than in the first. Strangely enough Dr. Lowson is alone in his condemnation of the lascars. Lieutenant Markham spoke highly of them, and the surviving officers do likewise. The Marine Court also found that their conduct was satisfactory. Dr. Lowson's story is, we fear, the outcome either of an innate dislike for the lascars, or of the cerebral excitement caused by his very trying experiences.

ON the Bombay High Court re-opening yesterday on the termination of the October vacation, Mr. Justice E. M. Fulton, who has been appointed to act in the place of Mr. Justice Jardine, took his seat on the bench with Mr. Justice Telang in the second division Court on the Appellate Side, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Candy presiding in the first court. On the Original Side, Mr Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Parsons, and Mr. Justice Farran presided in the three division courts respectively.

THE Bombay Tramway Company's case against Mr. A. F. Soundy for defamation was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, at the High

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEMONSTRATION IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

A great demonstration took place in Trafalgar Square yesterday, which was attended by upwards of fifty thousand people, to commemorate the "Bloody Sunday" of 1887. The proceedings passed off quietly.

Mr. John Burns, Mr. Keir Hardie, and others made orations, and counselled their hearers to abstain from violence.

Resolutions were then passed claiming the unrestricted right of meeting in Trafalgar Square, and the control of the police by the County Council. The speakers also urged Government to start public works for the unemployed.

WARNING AGAINST LASCAR AND CHINESE CREWS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The Sailor and Firemen's Union have issued a notice warning intending passengers against travelling in vessels manned by lascars and Chinese, and pointing to the loss of the Bokhara and Roumania as demonstrating the danger of carrying such crews.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

The delegates of the Latin Union will meet at Brussels to arrange concerted action, prior to the meeting of the Monetary Conference.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

Her Majesty's Indian Troopship Serapis arrived at Portsmouth, from Bombay, yesterday.

The Troopship Crocodile sailed to-day, for Bombay.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay mails, of the 29th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi to-day.

A PUNITIVE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE LUSHAIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 14.

A punitive expedition against the Southern Lushai Country has been formally sanctioned. Four hundred rifles of the 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas, with two guns manned by a detachment of the Kohat Mountain Battery, will be despatched so as arrive at Chittagong by December 1.

COMMISSION FOR INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OFFICERS.

Commissions, signed by H. M. the Queen, in the usual manner would be issued through the War Office to officers of the Indian Army Reserve. They will not as a rule be granted, unless officers are actually called up for service, but should any officer desire it a commission will be sent out to him on payment of the stamp duty of thirty shillings.

A new article is to be added to the Royal Warrant relative to the grant of these commissions, subject to the rules laid down by the Secretary of State for India.

THE NICKELS CASE.

The Judge of Benares has pronounced his judgment on the Nickels case. Agreeing with the assessors he acquitted the accused on all the charges; and directed that notice should be served on witnesses for the prosecution to show cause why they should not be tried for perjury.

LORD ROBERT'S DEPARTURE FROM SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 14.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Roberts left Simla to-day. Punctually at one o'clock, the carriage drew up on the Ridge and Lord and Lady Roberts descended to say adieu to their many friends, who will not have another opportunity of seeing them. The Ridge was thronged with an immense number of natives, and near the Town Hall, nearly every officer of the Government left in Simla as well as the whole of the establishments of the Head-Quarters Offices was assembled.

Lord and Lady Roberts shook hands all round, and then re-entered the carriage and drove away as, in response to Colonel John Robertson's call, three cheers were given for their Excellencies. The number of ladies though considerable was fewer than would have been the case had there not been an idea abroad that ladies were not expected.

Their Excellencies were going right through to Kalka, and Lady Roberts will remain there during Lord Roberts' tour at Umballa.

THE HYDERABAD SCANDAL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 14.

The adjourned hearing of the Hyderabad scandal case came on to-day at the Residency Court before Mr. O. V. Bosanquet. The counsel for the complainant, Nawab Mehdi Hussain, was Mr. Inverarity, and for the accused, Mr. Eardley Norton. The accused is still too ill to appear in court. Mr. Inverarity objected to the case proceeding, contending that any evidence taken in accused's absence would be illegal. His Lordship allowed the point raised by Mr. Inverarity. Mr. Norton asked that the warrant be withdrawn and a summons be issued in order to legally dispense with Mitra' attendance in court. This was not granted, and the case was adjourned till to-morrow, Tuesday, in order to take medical evidence as to Mitra's condition.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, Nov. 14.

The French mail steamer Saghalien, from China, has arrived.

The Oriental steamer Ophir, from Australia, has arrived.

H. M. S. Lapwing, from Trincomalee, has arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16
2½ per cent. Consols	97¼
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65½
Bar Silver	39

THE VICEROY AT MYSORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

Replying to the address of the Mysore Representative Assembly H. E. the Viceroy said that he felt sure of the fact that its constitution was being to some extent based upon principle. The representation will greatly add to the weight of its deliberations and respect with which its suggestions are received. His enquiries satisfied him that their proceedings had served a most useful purpose and brought the Government into touch with all classes. Their discussions had been conducted in a thoroughly practical spirit, while the Dewan had dealt in the frankest possible manner, with the suggestions made. He should be glad to hear of their success in reforming infant marriages. The Government of India had given a practical proof of its desire to protect immature children, but did not attempt to interfere with the domestic institutions of this country; as it was mainly to the spontaneous action of the people that we must look to social reforms of the kind desired by his hearers.

Replying to the planters he promised their representations as to the working of the Labour Act of 1859 would have careful consideration. All legislation affecting labour, particularly that legislation which gives to employers remedy against the person they employ raises questions of some difficulty, and we should all of us, I am sure, deprecate changes of law which might have effect in creating in India or elsewhere the feeling that it was unduly favourable to one of the parties concerned.

H. E. the Viceroy admitted that the railway extension to the West Coast would be advantageous, and he trusted they might look forward to it, but he would like to see some of the projects mentioned taken up by private companies. He continued: "I should be wanting in candour were I to lead you to expect that the Government of India is likely in the near future either itself to construct or guarantee any of these projects. The resources at our disposal are limited and are hypothecated for some time to come. As to guarantees I could, I think, give you excellent reasons for which in common prudence the time has come when we ought to hold our hand as to currency. He directed their attention to the letter recently addressed by the Government to the tea-planters at Darjeeling. No fortuitous advantage which any particular trade may for the time derive under the falling exchange can be allowed to weigh against the general injury and loss resulting to the trade of the Indian Empire as a whole." He further added: "As the Indian Empire does most of its commercial business with countries in which a gold standard obtains; it appears to me it would be for the general advantage that India should be provided with the currency of which gold value would no longer be subject to fluctuations, which have for some years been unsettled. Our commercial system has discouraged the investment of capital in the country.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION BY LADY LANSDOWNE.

MYSORE, Nov. 14.

On Saturday evening her Excellency Lady Lansdowne presided at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Maharani Girls' School. The function was a most brilliant affair. The Honourable Mr. Chentsalrow made a speech explaining the origin and the present position and prospects of the School. H. E. the Viceroy, in replying, referred in terms of appreciation to the good work done in the School, and heartily endorsed the terms of praise in which the president of the committee eulogised the energy and enthusiasm which Rai Bahadur Narasimh Aiengar had thrown into his work of love for the Maharani Girls' School. Referring to the Honorable Mr. Chentsalrow's suggestion that his Excellency would be giving great impetus to female education by ordering that preference should be given to female candidates with the requisite qualifications in filling up appointments in the Postal and Telegraph Departments, his Excellency graciously remarked that the suggestion appeared to him on the face of it a practical one, and that he would see that the matter was early looked into, and with the caution which, his Excellency humorously observed, should characterise all official utterances, he promised to take the matter into his early and favourable consideration. These remarks were loudly cheered by the audience.

MRS. SHAW AT THE NOVELTY.

The fame of La Belle Siffleuse preceded her, and a lady, who has attracted and rivetted European attention, hardly requires to be eulogised in Bombay. But those who had the good fortune to attend Mrs. Shaw's performance, at the Novelty last week, will long have reason to remember a charming night of exquisite melody. They will also be glad to know that they have another opportunity of hearing her. To-night Mrs. Shaw will whistle at the Novelty Theatre. She will be assisted by Signor Gavelli, Signora Bianchi, Signor Secci, and Signor Gavello, the Italian vocalists, who delighted Bombay audiences in May last. A full house is anticipated.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 14.

The following are the results of the shooting on Saturday last:—

DAILY SWEEP (500 yards.)

	Pts.	Rs.
Sergt-Major Francis, 2nd D L I	34	33
Lieut Chitty, 19th Bo Infantry	34	17
Lance-Corpl Lambert, Worcester Regt	33	9
Sergt Kellett, Royal Lancaster	33	9
Pte Bennett, Worcester Regt	33	9
Sergt Flynn, Royal Lancaster	33	8

One 33 counted out.

NATIVES.

Pte Sk Ahmed, 1st Bo Grs	34	9
Nk Sk Alfa, 7th Bo Infantry	34	6
Lance-Nk Rama Laxman, Bo S and M	33	3

The entries for the team matches to be competed for at the Central Meeting are, taken all round, fair. Only five teams will compete for the British Army Purse and Gillespie Memorial Cup (Match 1), viz., one team from each.

THE MADRAS TRAMWAYS.

In our advertisement columns will be found a notification concerning the Madras Tramways. Mr. Digby, the Chairman of the Company, has only been in Madras for a week, but we understand that the encouragement afforded him makes him hopeful that in a very little time the whole of the required capital will be subscribed. The statement of the prospects of the company reaffirms the conviction that it will prove a remunerative undertaking and constitute an excellent investment.

An Odessa correspondent states that the Ministerial order depriving Jews of the right to plead as advocates before any Russian tribunal has now been put into full operation within the pale. A new edict issued by Count Delyanoff, Minister of Public Instruction, forbids the employment by Orthodox parents of Jewish repetitors for their children. These repetitors are a class of private tutors or coaches drawn chiefly from the higher grade pupils of the gymnasia and from the university students. The severity of the curriculum in the ordinary gymnasia and lyceums makes the use of these private instructors very general, and Jews have hitherto been usually preferred for their superior knowledge and expertness, more especially in the scientific branches of study.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

It is self-evident that the Cambridgeshire, the last important handicap of the season decided at Newmarket, takes its title from the county in which the head-quarters of the Turf are supposed to be. I say "supposed" advisedly, because although Newmarket is frequently alluded to as "the little town in Cambridgeshire," part of it belongs to the adjoining shire of Suffolk. That, however, is a mere geographical detail about which the average racing man does not care one jot or tittle. As long as he knows his way about the vast heath—and this is no small matter—he is quite content to allow the inquisitive to peer into the gazetteer and learn as much about Newmarket as this usually disappointing tome will tell. The first Cambridgeshire, run in 1839, was won by that good horse Lanercost, and although the "field" for the first two years numbered but twelve and thirteen horses only on six anniversaries since 1839 have the runners been confined to the teens. In 1862, when Bathilde was victorious, there were as many as 43 competitors, while when Adonis won in 1870, and Peut-etre in 1874, the starters were but one less. This shows without more ado that the handicap has always been popular with the owners of thoroughbreds. Some of the races for this trophy have proved most sensational struggles. In 1863 there were 40 horses carrying silk in this handicap, and Catch 'em Alive did the trick on behalf of the present Lord Alington and his partner. In the paddock Catch 'em Alive was as big as a bullock, and some sage remarked that there would be fewer folk to look at him after the event. Yet he won, and that by pure pluck—the best test of condition. When Sam Adams returned to scale after passing the post he failed to draw the required weight. This caused intense excitement until it was discovered that some miscreant had fastened a piece of lead under the weight scale. The author of this mischief has never yet been discovered.

A TRIAL GALLOP.

In the very next year Ackworth did the high-spirited, ill-fated, plunging Marquis of Hastings a turn, as well as Tom Cannon, who was presented by the Marquis with £500 as a reward for his skilful riding. In 1865 the race fell to Gardevisure, a half-sister to the great Lord Lyon, the sire of the mighty Minting. Gardevisure was bred by General Pearson, and was tried at Benham with Merry Wife, who actually won the test gallop by half a length. Now Gardevisure had lost three lengths at the start, but at one point of the trial she took the lead but could not stay so well as Merry Wife. Colonel Pearson (as he was then called) contended that Gardevisure ought, in estimating the merit of the gallop, to be credited with the aforesaid three lengths, especially as she had made the ground up in the first quarter of a mile. Now, Sir Joseph Hawley, one of the cutest judges of his day, who was present, either could or would not see the force of this argument. "Confound your excuses," or something stronger, chimed in Sir Joseph; "where your mare is mine will be"—a theory which, as the result proved, was egregiously wrong. Gardevisure receded in the betting from 14 to 1 to such long odds as 40 to 1, but her very fine turn of speed enabled her to win for Mr. Sutton, her owner, something like £12,000 in bets.

THREE-YEAR-OLDS IN THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

In 1866, Sir John Astley—the good old John Bull sporting baronet of these degenerate effeminate days—considerably added to his banking account by the success of Actæa—a nice mare. Ten years later "Jolly Sir John" just missed a repetition of the *coup* with Hopbloom, a 40 to 1 chance, who was beaten by a short neck by Rosebery—the first horse which secured both the Cesarewitch and the Cambridgeshire in one season. The famous Charley Head, the book-maker, gave everybody a "tip" for the Cambridgeshire of 1867, when he adorned his hatband with a lozenge, but Lozenge only won after a dead heat with Wolsey. It was a desperate struggle. This is the only occasion on which the judge has ever been unable to separate the first two horses in this race. Three-year-olds often distinguished themselves in this handicap. Indeed, from 1851 to 1861—eleven years inclusive—a three-year-old was invariably returned the winner. From 1839 to 1891 there were fifty-three races for the Cambridgeshire, and in no fewer than 34 of these contests three-year-olds proved *facile princeps*. In 1868, when See Saw—a big horse, who improved with age—got home, the two other positions of honour were filled by Blue Gown and Mercury, so that three-year-olds occupied the first three places. This coincidence occurred again in 1877, when Jongleur secured a victory for the French; in 1881 (Foxhall's year) and also in 1889, 1890, and 1891. Such interesting circumstances as these are often lost sight of in this age of electric rush.

OTHER CAMBRIDGESHIRE MEMORIES.

The requirements of other subjects which demand treatment will only enable me to hastily conclude this review of other "Cambridgeshires," for the details of the most recent anniversary on Wednesday are just now perfectly familiar to all of us. The quondam cripple Westminster was the fortunate horse in 1869, and the foreigner Adonis was the equine hero in 1870—his owner being at that time concerned in the Franco-German feud. Few people will ever forget the exciting circumstances connected with the triumph of Sabinus in 1871—a horse which afforded the late George Fordham his fourth winning mount in this race. No other jockey has been so frequently successful in the Cambridgeshire, while "The Demon" was also placed on Touchet, Out of Bounds, Fernandez, and Tristan. The evening prior to the race Fordham was in the White Hart Hotel. He was not a great betting jockey, but someone prevailed upon him to take 1,000 to 30 about Sabinus. The following morning Fordham's recollections of the evening's amusements were not of the most vivid description, and he had no knowledge with whom the wager was laid. However, Sabinus won, and Fordham ultimately realised his £1,000. The field that year was of excellent class, including, as it did, such animals as Favonius and Sterling. At the Red Post Lord Alington's Allbrook enjoyed such an advantage that it appeared impossible for him to be overtaken by Sterling, who was second, while Sabinus, with Fordham crouching on his neck, lay on the railside at the head of the remainder. As Lord Alington galloped along with the dashing cohort he exclaimed, "Allbrook wins, I stand to win £20,000 on that horse, and I would not take £19,999 for it." He had to accept nothing, for Allbrook was beaten the moment after, and Sterling looked all over the winner until Fordham by a superhuman effort drove Sabinus along and gained a short head verdict from Sterling and Allbrook, who ran a dead heat for second place. As to events since that memorable struggle, who can forget the victory of the great horse Isonomy in 1878—by which Mr. Gretton was reputed to have won £40,000. Who does not know that Foxhall and Plaisanterie have equalled the feats of Rosebery, and who has never heard of the fearful storm that passed ever the Heath in 1882 when Hackness won—a storm so violent that the decision of the race was actually postponed. Lovers of turf lore and worshippers of grand horses will never fail to remember how Bendigo upset the raging favourite Medicus in 1883, and thrice ran second in the course of the next four years. Poor old Bendigo does not appear to be a success at the stud, and I see that his fee has actually been reduced. The head victory of "Tiny" White on the Sailor Prince over Fred Archer on St. Mirin, and its tragic sequel, will be an oft-told tale of the turf so long as racing is our national sport. Comedy, an Irish mare, was the heroine in 1891, and it was said that she had been carefully reserved for the race. May be, but surely that is a policy pursued by the majority of owners. Some folk say that all is fair in love and war and on the turf. I don't agree with the phrase in any one of its three applications.

YACHTING.—THE AMERICA CUP.

Englishmen cannot really be indifferent to the challenge which Lord Dunraven has issued with the object of recovering the America Cup—a trophy which appears to be so very very dear to the heart of the Yankee yachtsman. I say "recovering," because in 1851 the Transatlantic vessel, the "America," crossed the Atlantic and won the "America Challenge Cup"—a piece of plate which has been most devoutly preserved ever since on the other side. Several Britishers have endeavoured to regain the cup, but the Americans have so fenced the competition with rules that it has hitherto been impossible to win it back. Lord Dunraven built the "Valkyrie" with that object, but the quest of the long lost cup has not been rewarded with victory. Lord Dunraven, quite of his own motion, independently of any club, has thrown out a challenge for a race next year. I wish him—loyal sporting Britishers all wish him—success, but under the sailing conditions insisted on by the Americans we must fear the issue. I should like to see the Americans relent, only a little, in their conditions, and then may be we should have an annual contest for the cup. These races have done good in the past, for both nations have learned much in the art of yacht-building. Lord Dunraven is the very man to represent England—a maritime sea-loving nation—in a struggle which touches our national pride, as a seafaring people. His lordship has lived long in America and knows his antagonist. Lord Dunraven, who is now 51, was originally in the First Life Guards, but possessed of a restless roving spirit, and fond of adventure, he resigned his commission to act as a war correspondent in the Abyssinian campaign. He officiated in the same capacity throughout the Franco-German War. For ten years after the conclusion of this bloody struggle he wandered all over the face of the globe. He knows as well as most men what life means in the Wild West and in the heart of the "Rockies." He is a true sportsman, a graceful writer, and a grave politician. May he yet win back the America Cup.

"GENTLEMAN JACKSON" IN THE STATES.

By the way, "Gentleman Peter Jackson" has once more crossed the "pond," and is now again in America. This modest, clever boxer, was given a farewell banquet in London, but he refused to be feted or lionised in Liverpool. The unassuming character, the retiring nature, and the old Knight-errant chivalry of this negro man have universally commended him. I would to heaven that our English fighting men would imitate the black. The British "pug" appears now-a-days to be a degraded, cowardly ruffian, and a black-guard without one single redeeming feature. Jackson wants to meet Corbett, but it is said that the Californian Athletic Club are raising difficulties. I suspect that Corbett is fighting shy of this dusky gladiator. They can both be accommodated by the Nation Sporting Club in London. At any rate Jackson will have a merry time of it at "Frisco." Since he whipped Slavin enough miscellaneous articles have been sent to the Californian Club as presents to "Peter" to enable him to open a fancy goods store. Peter will find awaiting him four gold-headed canes, an ivory-headed cane, boxes of cigars, and oceans of letters bearing the postmark of the day after his fight with Slavin. The "Marquis of Bondi" should enjoy himself at Golden Gate. I was much amused to see a cartoon in "Texas Siftings" treating of the appearance of "pugs" on the stage. A portly, long-haired tragedian is cynically scowling outside a theatre, which is billed with posters announcing that Corbett and Sullivan will box three rounds with skin-tight gloves between the fourth and fifth acts of Hamlet. A fiery, light-weight, low comedian is his companion. Mr. Heavy Tragedian speaketh thusly: "By me hallidome, these brutal sluggers have become actors, and so crowd us off the stage. What dost thou suggest, Horatio?" And this in statuesque pose, with his right hand on his heart. Mr. Light-weight Comedian, with his left hand on his heart and his right fist raised aloft, replies: "That we retaliate, and become sluggers ourselves. You maul the mug off Sullivan, while I wipe up the floor with Corbett." The which I do commend as a most excellent suggestion.

GROWING POPULARITY OF FOOTBALL.

I feel inclined to ask whether I am dreaming or whether there are such things as visions about, for surely I saw the other day a not unkindly, if occasionally a humorous and caustic article on "The Football Mania" in this month's *Nineteenth Century*, and now, lo and behold, such a strongly religious Nonconformist newspaper as the *Daily News* has allowed a correspondent to write quite a lengthy prose panegyric on our great winter game. The writer in the *Daily News* is much more lavish in his praises. He has the good sense to show how the modern passing game has minimised danger, and he declares that the pastime "brings every heroic quality into play." He adds that football "is well worthy to share with cricket the honour of being termed one of our two national games." Praise from such lofty critics in such sedate and imperious publications is praise indeed. I would earnestly and respectfully commend these two articles to the consideration of autocratic hon. secs. of county cricket clubs who disdain football, and hope that cricket will never be reduced to the low level of football! Such rot!! Football is now killing interest in cricket, and I sometimes think that cricket will have to be made more exciting if it is to hold its own in popular opinion. The present season's League campaign has been very entertaining for the best of all reasons that only two clubs have shown anything like consistent form. I refer to Sunderland and Preston North End. Preston has been the most wonderful consistent team ever since the League was instituted, but more of this anon. It will be a severe race between the two named ere the tourney closes. On Saturday last only one club was defeated on its own ground, and that—the Wolverhampton Wanderers. A defeat "at home" is a rarity. Of the 103 League matches played this season 65 have been won by home clubs, and 14 have been drawn, leaving only 24 games won by visiting combinations. Who dare say there is no advantage in playing on one's own ground?

SUICIDE OF A BARBER.

Dr. Thomas Blaney, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Gunnoo Suddoo, a barber, who committed suicide on the 14th instant, by taking an overdose of opium. The following evidence was recorded:—Marothi Sudoo said: I am a barber and live at Khetwady. Deceased was my brother. His age was 30 or 35. He was also a barber and lived, along with his wife, in the same house in which I lived. The wife of the deceased came with me from her country three months ago. I kept her in my house with her husband. A fortnight ago, the deceased took a separate house for himself, and took his wife with him. Before he left my house, his wife used to be heard by us screaming at night. I used to remonstrate with him, but he took no notice. He left my house because of my interference on behalf of his wife. His wife is only ten or eleven years old, and has not reached puberty. The day before yesterday, about 4 p.m., I heard that the wife of the deceased had left her husband's house in the morning, and had gone to her uncle's house in Khetwady 6th Lane. I went there and saw her, and her uncle told me that the deceased had come there about 1 p.m., to take his wife home, and that he (the uncle) refused to let her go except upon terms to be settled by a *panch*. After hearing this I went in search of the deceased, but failed to find him. At 4-30 p.m., on Sunday, he came to my house in a *rekha*, and got down with my help. He was drowsy. I took him upstairs to my room, and the neighbours came in. The deceased became unconscious, and they said, they thought, he had taken poison, and advised me to take him to the hospital. I took him to the J. J. Hospital in a victoria along with a policeman, whom I picked up on the Falkland Road, and left him (deceased) there. My wife also found fault with the deceased for his conduct to his wife.

Two other witnesses, one, the uncle of the deceased's wife, and the other the deceased's widow, made statements corroborating in the main the last witness's evidence, after which Dr. Gallagher, House Surgeon to the J. J. Hospital, spoke to admitting the deceased into the hospital, at 5-15 p.m., on Sunday. Witness stated that deceased was in a semi-unconscious state, and could answer questions. He told witness that he had taken 5½ annas worth of *majoom* at 4 o'clock that (Sunday) evening. The deceased never rallied, and expired at 7-45 a.m. yesterday. Witness was of opinion that death was caused by opium-poisoning.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict that the deceased, Gunnoo Suddoo, died of opium-poison administered by himself.

An important judgment has been delivered by the Tribunal of Commerce of Rheims in a case of infringement of trade-mark. A champagne merchant, named Hahn purchased from one Carl Roederer, formerly a cabman, and at present a street newsvendor in Strassburg, the right of using his name on champagne labels. Messrs. Mercier entered into an arrangement with Hahn, supplying him with wine and bottling it through their own agents at Luxemburg, where the bottles were labelled "Ch. Roederer," and sold in Germany. The well-known firm of Louis Roederer thereupon brought an action against their namesake and Messrs. Mercier, who have now been sentenced to pay jointly £600, damages together with costs, and the sentence is to be advertised at their expense in 25 papers.

THE DEATH OF MR. W. E. HART.

The Court of Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, re-opened yesterday for business after the termination of the October vacation. On taking his seat on the bench, Mr. Chitty expressed his regret at the melancholy death of his predecessor in the following effective terms:—

Mr. Chitty said: It would not be proper for me to proceed with the business of this Court without saying some few words expressive of our feelings with regard to one who has lately been removed from us by the terrible hand of death. I need not say that I refer to the late lamented Mr. Hart who, for the past thirteen years or more, successfully presided as Chief Judge of this Court. It is almost unnecessary for me to say anything to you who practised before him and knew him so well about his amiable qualities, his sterling worth, and his genial manner and kindly disposition, which gained for him the affection and esteem of all who were brought into contact with him, and more especially of those who had the privilege to practise before him. But his influence was more widely felt than by us in this Court, as an eminently judicial man. The careful and painstaking way in which he disposed of the cases won the respect and confidence of the public in this great city. During his long tenure of office this Court has seen many changes both in the matter of jurisdiction and other respects, and during those changes the administrative capacity of the late Mr. Hart, combined with his judicial ability, tended to preserve the prestige of this Court and to render the business, which it does efficiently and the administration of justice, more effective. Besides all these, Mr. Hart was well-known in this city as an earnest and unostentatious supporter of many deserving charities. I am sure, that those whom he assisted will think that they have lost in him a most generous benefactor. Words fail to express what our feelings must necessarily be, but on an occasion, such as this I feel that his memory will ever be fresh amongst us, and that his influence and the effect of many good works he has done, will be widely and permanently felt.

Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, in echoing the sentiments of his professional brethren, said that on behalf of those who were present there, and on behalf of those who were not there, but fully shared in the feeling, he might say that the sorrow which his Honour had expressed was universal, and deeply felt by them. It was an occasion of sincere regret and sorrow to them when they heard the sad news of Mr. Hart's untimely death, and that sorrow was considerably enhanced by the distressing circumstances that accompanied his death—away from his family and children. Those who had the opportunities of practising before him for many years, and those who came before him as litigants, knew fully well that he was one of that rare type of men, who never uttered an unkind word. He was sure that not only Mr. Hart did not utter any unkind word, but he did not harbour an unkind thought even to a single person. He never offended any person knowingly or unknowingly and every body who had the good fortune to know him revered him for his uprightness. When Mr. Hart resigned his post of the Chief Judge of that Court, they all felt that the loss was great, because his presence had raised the status of the Court to a very great extent. That sorrow at their parting from him was modified to a certain extent when they were informed that Mr. Hart was to resume his practice at the Bar, and thus give the benefit of his sound learning and ripe knowledge to the public. But cruel death has not allowed him to carry out his will. His severance with the establishment of this Court was not only felt by the members of the legal profession who had the advantage of appearing before him, but Mr. Davar believed that it was felt by all the litigants and by all the officials and the servants of this Court. During the last thirteen or fifteen years Mr. Hart presided over this Court, Mr. Davar did not think, that out of his kindliness, he (Mr. Hart) ever gave offence to a single person. His legal attainments were matters well-known to the legal profession and the public. These attainments became more valuable, because they were surrounded by modesty. The loss sustained in his death was great and would be deplored not only by his relatives, friends and children, but by the public at large.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant E. St. J. Brownlow is attached for duty to No. 15 Company, Eastern Division.

Lieutenant H. W. Weekes, Royal Engineers, embarks about the 24th instant for duty in India.

Majors B. H. Woodward and J. J. B. Menzies, Gordon Highlanders, are permitted to retire from the Service.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Galloway, Royal Artillery, is permitted to proceed home on being placed on half-pay.

Captain J. D. Welsh, Border Regiment, is detailed for Railway Transport duties at the Main Mir Rest Camp.

Lieutenants J. C. P. Craster and C. E. Fishbourne, Northumberland Fusiliers, are permitted to exchange Battalions.

Captain G. H. Nicholson, Hampshire Regiment, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 3rd (Militia) Battalion Hampshire Regiment.

Captain T. F. Chamberlain and Lieutenant H. J. W. Farrell, Royal Artillery, are attached for duty to No. 7 Company, Southern Division.

Colonel A. R. V. Harvey, 5th Lancers, will be placed on retired pay on 1st January next, and is permitted to proceed home on or after that date.

Colonel W. H. Bayly, West Kent Regiment, will be placed on half-pay on the 23rd December next, and is permitted to proceed home on or after that date.

Owing to the outbreak of glanders among the horses of the 31st Field Battery, at Cawnpore, the battery will not attend the Cawnpore Artillery and Lucknow camps-of-exercise.

Captain F R H Chapman, 25th Bombay Infantry, has been confirmed in his appointment as Superintendent of Army Schools, Bombay Presidency, on vacation of that appointment by Colonel G A Jacob.

Lieutenant H. W. Geddes, Hampshire Regiment, has been posted to the 1st Battalion of his Regiment; and Lieutenants A. H. Maclean, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and C. Walter, Scottish Rifles, to the 2nd Battalions.

Surgeon-Captain J T Daly, I M S, having, on the 10th November, reported his arrival from leave in England, is directed, under telegraphic instructions from Army Head-quarters, to proceed to Lucknow for duty in the Oudh District.

The following appointments have been sanctioned:—No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery.—Lieutenant C. G. Stewart to be Subaltern, and Lieutenant R. E. Home, to be Officiating Subaltern. No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery—Lieutenant E. P. England is confirmed as Subaltern.

The undermentioned remain at home on extended leave:—Surgeon-Major C. North, Medical Staff, to 22nd January next; Major C. P. Ridley, Manchester Regiment, to 6th January; Captain A. L. Rokeby, Rifle Brigade, to 10th January; Captain T. A. G. Sangster, West Kent Regiment, to 11th December; and Lieutenant R. de S. Dudgeon, Unattached List, to 1st January.

At the examinations held on the 3rd and 10th ultimo the undermentioned passed the Higher standard in Hindustani:—Captain Ringwood, East Surrey; Captain J. G. Panton, Sussex Regiment; Lieutenants Furse and Earle, Royal Artillery; Trate, East Kent; Smith, Scottish Rifles; Cameron and Carwithen, Central India Horse; Drake-Brockman, 6th Bengal Infantry; Cobbe, 32nd Pioneers; Wheeler, 28th Punjab Infantry; Merewether and Cassels, 43rd Gurkhas; Crocker, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Battye, 6th Bengal Cavalry; Wingfield, Royal Artillery; Cheyne, 8th Bengal Cavalry; Shea, 15th Bengal Lancers; Hutchinson and Travers, 2-4 Gurkhas; Monypenny and O'Dowda, West Kent Regiment.

The undermentioned have leave of absence:—Out of India—Captain P M Carpendale, 21st Punjab Infantry; Major N Newnham-Davis, East Kent Regiment, Lieutenant S Mills, Rifle Brigade, for 12 months; Major A W Hill, Middlesex Regiment, and Lieutenant Hitchins, 1st Bengal Infantry, for 4 months; Lieutenant R A Barnes, Welsh Fusiliers, for 3 months: all on private affairs. Lieutenant F R Rennick, 40th Bengal Infantry, and Lieutenant C. F. Thornton, 10th Bengal Cavalry, for 12 months: Lieutenant H. L. Haughton, Munster Fusiliers; Surgeon-Captains G. Scott and T. Birt, Medical Staff, for 6 months: all on medical certificate. In India—Captain C. C. Miller-Walnut, Gordon Highlanders, to Panchmarhi, for 22 days on private affairs; Lieutenant C. J. Francis, 44th Gurkhas, to Calcutta, for 6 months, to study the language.

A cheque for £27,270, the largest ever received by any Company for insurance on the life of one person, has just been given to the Mutual Life of New York, by Mr. James J. Hill, as a single premium for a £20,000 life option endowment consol, with a life income guaranteed at £2,480 annually from age 64 besides full participation in the Company's surplus and a mortuary allotment in case of death. In a similar transaction, the Havemeyer family paid in 1890 a single premium of £150,669 for five policies of £20,000 each, with guaranteed incomes beginning in ten years.

THE LOSS OF THE BOKHARA.

THE MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

The Marine Court of Enquiry into the circumstances connected with the loss of the P. and O. mail steamer Bokhara was opened at the Harbour Office on the 21st ult., Captain Rumsey, R.N., Harbour Master, presided, and the other members constituting the Court were:—Staff-Commander Woolward, H. M. S. Victor Emanuel; Captain Hill, s. s. Batavia; Captain Hodgins, s. s. Thales; and Captain Craig, s. s. Menmuir.

Mr. A. B. Johnson, Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

Giles Henry Prickett stated—I was chief officer of the Bokhara and hold a certificate as master, granted at London in 1889. I have served in the Bokhara from 25th June 1892, as chief officer. The Bokhara was a three-masted steamer of 2,948 tons net, and 1,697 tons register. She was built by Caird and Co., Greenock, in 1873; length 361·5 feet, beam 39 feet, depth 29 feet moulded, nominal horse-power 2,500. The Captain was Charles D. Sams. The crew consisted of four officers, four engineers, a winchman, and boiler-maker seven quartermasters, a European boatswain and a carpenter, 42 deck hands (Lascars), and about 25 stewards. I do not know the numbers below. We left Shanghai bound for Hongkong on 8th October carrying mails and general cargo. I cannot say how many passengers there were. There was not a full cargo, only about 1500 tons. Her draught of water on leaving was 17·10 fore and aft. On leaving Shanghai there was a fresh N.E. breeze. The weather was overcast, and the wind and sea increasing. On Sunday morning we passed a sailing ship about seven o'clock with all plain sails and studding sails set. The land was in sight up till 10 o'clock and bearings taken by the second officer and myself. I don't remember the position. The second officer got afternoon sights, but I do not think they were reliable because of the weather. It was hazy. Soundings were taken soon after four o'clock with Sir William Thompson's lead and recorded 33 fathoms, mud bottom. We were going 13 knots. We were steering S. 23 W. 2. About 8 o'clock that evening, soundings were taken and 33 fathoms recorded. The dead reckoning placed us 8 miles west of Tung Ying. The wind was N. E. At 8 o'clock that evening, and the force 6 to 7, a little on the port quarter. The main trysail had been blown away in the afternoon, and at this time we had the reefed foresail and whole foretopsail. At 10 o'clock the commander sent for me on the bridge telling me that the glass was going down very fast, and asking me about the advisability of laying the ship to. The seas by this time had been breaking over the fore quarter of the ship. I turned the hands up, and battened down fore and aft and took the sails in. At 1-45 on Monday morning I told the commander everything was ready to lay to.

By Commander Woolward—It took you all that time to get everything ready?

Witness—Yes. It took some considerable time to take in the sails and to get everything battened down by the carpenter. There had been a N. E. gale blowing for some time (steady), and at midnight the glass stood at 29·70. The ship was then brought to on the port tack. In doing so we shipped a lot of water. No material damage was done.

By Commander Woolward—When you brought her to you had no sails up?

Witness—No; nothing at all. She was riding comfortably and the sea was keeping on the bow. I relieved the officer on the bridge at 4 o'clock and the wind was blowing a full gale. At 6 o'clock—daylight—the water was muddy, and I told the commander. I sent the fourth officer forward to cast the lead. It recorded 25 fathoms, mud. Soon after we got into green water, and on heaving the lead found 30 fathoms, mud. At this time the ship was well clear of Ockseu, I thought, and far enough to the eastward. We decided to bring her round on the other tack. In order to put her round head to wind we ran full speed with helm hard a starboard. She came up to about N. 50 E. and then fell off again, the wind having increased to a hurricane in the meantime. This was tried repeatedly, and when we found we could not bring her round we tried to wear the ship. We put the engines astern, to bring her stern up to the sea, and then with the helm shifted to hard a-port we put the engines full-speed ahead. This ship remained in the same position. This was tried several times too.

By Commander Woolward—How long did you keep the engines going ahead on these occasions?—About a quarter of an hour.

Had you steam up at full-power?—Oh yes, all the steam we could get.

Did you try to get any way up before bringing her round to the wind?—The engines were stopped and then put full-speed ahead.

Did you attempt to set any head sails?—Our jibs had been blown away.

You had no storm fore-staysail which you could set?—No.

Witness resuming: She fell off E.S.E. when the engines stopped. The object of going astern was to keep on the China Coast and work down the Formosa Channel. The sea was simply terrific. It was not a true sea. It was a

a south-westerly set up till then. We gave the ship 13 knots running, allowing nothing for the set. The course was 23 to 4 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock we altered it to 26 true. We beat no storm-sails that afternoon. The main trysail was split up and down with shifting. We furled it. We had a storm-trysail below—new. We were not supplied with a storm foresail. We had a large new jib and we very seldom used anything but a jib. All awnings, &c., were taken in when we turned hands up on Sunday night. In these attempts to put her on the other tack we did not put up any sails as they would have been blown to bits. I suggested to the captain putting up the fore-trysail, but it was blowing a hurricane and he said it would have been blown away.

T. Jones-Parry, third officer, who stated that he held a second mate's certificate, was next examined and recapitulated the evidence already given by the chief officer. When he went on the bridge at 8 o'clock on the Monday evenning no supposed position was pointed out to him on the chart. He believed from his own observation and what he heard that she was south of the Pescadores. She was drifting to South-west, and if she had kept that direction all day he did not think they would have touched the Pescadores.

By Commander Woolward—What was your opinion about heaving to?—She could not have gone much longer running—perhaps two or three hours—as she would have been pooped and swamped. My opinion was not asked as to heaving to. Up to the time of going round she did not show signs of broaching to and answered her helm well. Two hours before she struck it would not have been possible without loss of life, to send men forward to drop over a chain cable or sea anchor. The seas were breaking over the ship.

Are these lascars amenable to discipline when it is blowing a gale such as you have described?—Yes. From the time we started till the ship struck they behaved admirably. We had nothing to complain of. They never went below and were working when the ship struck.

Witness (resuming)—At that time the captain left the bridge; I supposed to warn the passengers. From the time I saw the land till the ship struck could not have been more than 10 minutes. The captain bade us all good-bye saying there was nothing more to be done before he left the bridge. The first sea after we struck did not come on board, but the second washed me off. I was lifted on the top of the sea to the fore-top and then came down to the braces. I could see the reef standing up like a wall in front. I was then washed along with some wreckage upon the reef, and there saw the chief officer, the two quartermasters and four lascars. We waited about an hour and a half to see if anyone else would turn up, before going to the other side of the island.

By Captain Rumsey—Was there any suggestion that the ship was in a dangerous position before you saw the land on your lee?—We thought we were westward of the land, nearer the China coast.

What was the reason for trying to put the ship on the other tack?—We thought we were far enough to eastward and wanted to go down the channel.

The Court of Enquiry was resumed at the Harbour Office on Saturday, Captain Rumsey, R. N., president.

Robert Dixon, Government Marine Surveyor, gave formal evidence. He thought the highest horse-power the engines would indicate would be in dry weather 2,200 to 2,300, but under ordinary sea-going conditions the horse-power would be 1,800 or 1,900. When compared with other vessels of her class, the Bokhara had a greater indicated horse-power than was usual. He proceeded to compare her with the Oceanic, Ancona, Victoria (late Parthia), and Pembroke Castle, with reference to nominal horse-power and gross tonnage.

By Capt Rumsey—There is no arbitrary rule laid down for nominal horse-power?—No; it is no use at all. It is a very indefinite term. In fact, it ought to be abolished.

William H. Sweney, fourth officer of the Bokhara, stated—I was in the Bokhara from 5th June last. I held a second mate's certificate issued in London on 9th May, 1890. I kept watch with the chief officer. I remember the morning of 10th inst. At 6 o'clock soundings were got by me with Sir William Thompson's machine. It gave 25 fathoms, mud. Soundings were taken about 20 minutes or half-an-hour after, and we got 30 fathoms, mud. I reported this. I was not present at any conversation which took place after this with reference to the position of the ship. I was on deck from 2 o'clock on Monday morning till the ship struck. So far as I remember the force of the wind was 12—hurricane force—when I took the soundings. It was a steady blow most of the time with squalls occasionally. There was no rain, but a heavy spray. We could not see more than half a-mile away. When I hove the lead the drift of the wire was under the counter. We hove the lead on the port side.

Commander Woolward—That was the weather side too.

Witness resuming: During that forenoon there were some attempts made to bring the ship round. At this time the commander told me to get tarpaulins along the mizzen rigging. I did so. The tarpaulin held on the rigging. We put a large new screen in the mat-tings and it held on too. The tarpaulin was more than half-way up the rigging. We used a hatchway cover and where the rigging narrowed we used some narrow strips of tarpaulin. There were four or five shrouds. When these attempts proved unsuccessful, an endeavour was made to wear the ship. I had no orders with reference to the wearing of the ship.

By Commander Woolward—Don't you think when it was possible to place this tarpaulin in the mizzen weather rigging that it was possible to bend a foresail or storm trysail?—No. It is much easier to spread a tarpaulin in the weather mizzen rigging than to spread a sail. You simply put the tarpaulin in the rigging and it rolled up with the wind.

Do you think it possible for the men to have worked at bending a storm foretrysail?—No; the water was breaking over the fore-part of the ship with great force.

Was it breaking over the after-part of the ship too?—Yes.

By Capt. Rumsey—Was it also impossible to bend a storm main-trysail?—Yes.

When you say it was impossible for the men to bend these sails do you mean that there would be danger to men's lives or that the sail would be blown away?—Both.

Witness, resuming: During the forenoon all the boats on the starboard side went, and in the afternoon some of the port boats. At 10 o'clock that evening we shipped three heavy seas which broke the skylight of the engine-room and put out the fires. By the chief officer's order I put an awning canvas over the skylight. The seas were breaking over the ship. I went below and changed my clothing as I was wet through. The second officer was in the cabin at the time getting ready to go on deck—it was his middle watch. I heard some passengers calling out that the ship was going ashore. It was about a quarter to 12 as the second officer had just been called to go on the bridge. We both rushed out elbowing our way through a crowd of passengers who were standing in the companion way. This was the mid-ship companion. When I was going upstairs I felt a bump, and when I got up to the top I met the captain coming down off the bridge. I met him outside the companion, which is quite close to the bridge ladder. He said, 'It's all over, Sweney; there's nothing to be done but to call the passengers up on deck.' He stood looking out towards the land. I put my head down the companion, and told the passengers that the captain wanted them to come on deck. They took no notice of what I said, but still stood in the companion. I called to the chief engineer, who was the only one in the crowd I knew, and he answered something which I did not catch. She gave a slight list to starboard, and she shipped a sea from starboard which washed me up underneath the lower bridge. I remained there a few seconds and was then swept forward and I don't remember anything more till I was on the rocks. When I picked myself up I noticed the mizzenmast; the hull of the ship had disappeared. I found myself on the same island as the others. After getting on the reef I partly walked to the beach where I found some of the others. The reef runs level with the beach. There are several gullies between the main reef and the beach. I do not know how I got over these. I did not see the captain go down the companion.

By Commander Woolward—Had these passengers you saw standing in the companion provided themselves with lifebelts?—Some of them had. And as I was going past, one remarked "Where are the lifebelts?" and I sang out 'They are in the cabins.'

By Captain Hill—I suppose these lifebelts were put in racks in the cabins?—Yes.

Frederick Ward, quartermaster, began his evidence by telling how the sails were furled on Sunday night, 9th instant, and of the events which followed already detailed by the other witnesses. When she was brought round on Monday morning she was heading from N. 70 E. to N. 80 E.—witness was steering then, and got his orders from the captain. Proceeding he said—When I left the wheel at 2 o'clock I went on look-out and remained there till 4 o'clock in the morning. Between 4 and 8 I was assisting about the deck and came on watch again at 12. From 10 to 12-30 I was at the wheel. During that time the engines were stopped occasionally—the ship heading the same. Twice during the time I was on deck they tried to get her round with her head to the wind—the wind was N. N. E., and force about 8, so far as I can judge. This ship would come up to about 3 points to the wind—N.-E.—and then dropped off again. When I was relieved the helm was hard a starboard and the engines were going slow. I went on deck again at 8 o'clock; the engines were stopped. The wind was on the beam, and the force about the same. I don't remember how the ship's head was. I was told to keep the helm amidships, and I did so till I was relieved. All the time I was at the wheel we shipped water. Everything went on all right till about 25 minutes to 12 when Mr. Parry saw the land. I was on the lower bridge with Mr. Parry at the time. I went for the chief officer at the request of the commander, and the chief officer came upon the bridge. The commander said to the chief officer, 'There's the land, Mr. Prickett.' He then turned to the officers and said 'Good-bye' to them. The commander then left the bridge, and went to the second class companion forward to warn the passengers. I heard him sing out 'Come on deck' or some such words. From the time the commander left the bridge till the ship struck was only three or four minutes. I heard the third officer call Lewis out of the wheelhouse, and I ran and got a lifebuoy. I got it on the starboard side of the upper bridge. The second time she struck the sea came over upon me on the lee side as the ship sank down. I got into contact with the funnel guys, and after coming down once or twice I was washed upon the reef. The sea left me on the reef and the next wave washed me some 50 yards further inshore. I had the lifebuoy under my arms when the sea came, but as I was washed away I lost it. It must have dropped over my legs.

John Lewis, quartermaster, stated—I was on look-out in the middle watch on Sunday night, 9th inst. While I was on the look-out the ship was brought to the wind. I had shifted from the forecastle head to the lower bridge. I heard the order given from the commander on the upper bridge to put the helm hard-a-starboard. At 2 on Monday I went to the wheel. I got orders to keep the helm hard-a-starboard. She was heading about N. 60 E. at that time. I think I was told not to let her fall off any more to the Eastward. From 2 to 4 o'clock she would fall off to the Southward, and I let the commander know. It was blowing much harder at 4 o'clock than when I went on deck. After I had been at the wheel half-an-hour, I got orders from the commander to put the helm hard-a-port as they were going to try to wear the ship. She came as far as S. 25 E. and gradually fell back to E. We tried twice in my watch. I went on look-out at 8 o'clock on Monday night, on the lower bridge. The ship was shipping water and the windows of the wheelhouse were knocked out. I went to get some canvas to lash over it, and while I was away she shipped another heavy sea which washed away the second saloon companion doors. At 10-30 I relieved the man at the wheel. I should have relieved him at 10 o'clock, but to I was engaged lashing up the canvas. At 10 minutes to 12 Mr. Parry called me out of the wheelhouse, and told me to try to save myself. I ran to the port side of the bridge and got a lifebuoy, and tied it to me. I went down on the lower bridge where the officers were—all except the second and fourth officers. The commander went over and said good-bye and left the bridge. A sea came and washed all the others off the bridge, leaving me alone. A sea from the weather side then carried me off. I went about the funnel, and was ultimately washed upon the rocks. I did not see the land till I was called out of the wheelhouse.

By Commander Woolward—Do you think it was possible to have got a tarpaulin on the weather fore rigging before you commenced to wear the ship?—No. It was too dangerous. The seas were going over her.

Yet you got a tarpaulin in the mizzen rigging?—Yes; but there was less lumber there. Of course, we had to watch our chance.

With reference to the behaviour of your crew on board—what about it?—The behaviour of the lascars was perfect. All orders were carried out with dispatch and there was no trouble whatever.

And as senior surviving officer you were satisfied with the behaviour of the remaining officers and crew?—Perfectly so.

By Commander Woolward—What would be the speed of the Bokhara under ordinary circumstances of wind and sea?—I think about 12 knots. We reduced or added according to the time we wished to make port.

While you were in Shanghai, were any repairs made on the boilers?—No, sir; none whatever. At least, not by people on shore. I do not know what may have been done by those in the engine-room. I do not know what was the working pressure of the boilers.

Dr James A. Lowson, Assistant Superintendent, Government Civil Hospital, stated—I was a passenger by the Bokhara from Shanghai. I am one of the two surviving passengers. I wish to testify to the conduct of Captain Sams and the officers of the Bokhara during the storm, and I am authorised by the other surviving passenger, Lieut. Markham, 1st Shropshire Light Infantry, to add his testimony to mine. I was astonished at the way in which the captain and officers stuck to their work.

The Court then adjourned to consider its finding.

FINDING OF THE COURT.

On resuming, the President said—

We find that the British steamship Bokhara, official No. 68,397, of Greenock, left Shanghai for Hongkong on Saturday, the 8th October, with the mails for Europe, about 25 passengers and 1,500 tons of general cargo.

The ship was under command of Captain Charles Dawson Sams, and she had a full complement of officers and crew. That her draft of water was 17 feet 10 inches, and that she had a free-board of 13 feet 6 inches. That she was a ship of 2,940 gross tonnage and her indicated H. P. was about 2,200.

That leaving Shanghai with a fresh north-east breeze, she soon found this increasing, and on the following day she was running with a fresh gale on the port quarter, having a reefed foresail and whole foresail set. That observations were made at noon that day, but the result of these could not be produced to the Court. That at 8 p.m. that day the ship was placed by D.R. (dead reckoning) 8 miles east of Tung Ying Island and that the course was then altered to S. 24 W. (true) for Turnabout Island, which, however, was never seen. That wind and sea increasing and the barometer falling, the captain, after consultation with the officers, decided to 'lay' to, and the necessary preparations having been made the sails were furled and at about 1.45 a.m. on the 10th the ship was brought to the wind on the port tack, heading from N. 50 E. to East, with the engines going dead slow. That at 6 a.m. on the 10th, soundings were obtained in 30 fathoms (mud and sand) and that soon after it was decided that the ship should be put on the other tack to prevent her getting any further to the eastward. In coming to this determination it does not appear from the evidence of the surviving officers that any anxiety as to the position of the ship with regard to the land was felt by the captain. That repeated attempts were made to bring the ship round head to wind the engines being put full-speed ahead and helm hard over, but she only came up 3 points and then fell off again. Attempts were then made to 'wear,' but she also refused to 'go off,' and after these unsuccessful attempts the idea seems to have been abandoned, the captain still believing the ship to be on the China coast and not in a dangerous position with regard to any land. At noon on the 10th the barometer was still falling and the wind and sea are described by one of the witnesses as 'terrific.' The engines had been stopped to prevent any forging ahead and the ship was laying beam on to the sea which cleared her port side, between 10 a.m. and noon, of all boats, gangways, bulwarks, etc., and during the afternoon other boats were washed away and further damage was done. That about 9-45 p.m., three heavy seas broke on board which stove in the engine-room skylights and put the stokehole fires out and from that time the ship was at the mercy of the wind and sea. At 11-30 p.m. land was suddenly seen close to on the lee beam, and the captain, seeing it was 'all up' with them, said—'good-bye' to his officers on the bridge, remarking that all that was possible had been done, and he then went below—it is supposed to warn the passengers of the condition of things. He was never seen again. A few minutes after this the ship struck on Sand Island (Pescadores), rebounded, struck again and sank immediately. The chief officer, third and fourth officers, two quartermasters and 16 lascar seamen were washed off the ship and reached the shore alive, also two saloon passengers. The remainder of the ship's company and passengers were lost. The survivors remained on the island till the next day when they were taken by some fishermen to the neighbouring island of Pehoe where they were well treated by a native priest, and then to Makung in the island of Ponghou where the Mandarin received them and cared for them with the greatest hospitality till they were taken off by the steamer Thales (Capt Hodgins) and carried to Anping, from whence they were taken in H.M.S. Porpoise to Hongkong.

The Court has carefully considered the evidence brought before it concerning this deplorable disaster, the evidence consisting only of the accounts given by the survivors so far as their memory serves them. Upon this evidence the Court has formed the following opinion:—That the loss of the ship is to be attributed to her being drawn over to the eastern side of the Formosa Channel either through 'head reaching' while 'lying to' or through a current setting more southerly than was expected and calculated for, or possibly to both of these causes; that the captain was zealous and unremitting in his attention to his duties. The ship was not run too long and the precaution of laying to was taken in good time. But we cannot help thinking that he committed an error of judgment in too readily concluding afterwards that the ship was drifting on a safe course, and that in consequence more strenuous efforts were not made to get the ship round on the starboard tack; though the soundings obtained and the observations made for the purpose of determining the direction of the drift seem to have assisted in confirming him in the belief that his estimation of the drift course and set was correct, and in this estimation he was supported by the opinion of his officers. Assuming, however, that the position at 8 p.m. on the 9th was correct, and there is no reason for supposing otherwise, then allowing a speed of 13 knots with a set of 2 knots and another knot for 'send' of the sea the ship was probably making 15 knots an hour good. This on a course just clearing Turnabout (which was steered for but not seen) would place the ship at the time she was hove to about 21·5 miles S. S. W. of Turnabout. From this position to Sand Island is S. by W. 86 miles, and this then was the actual set and drift of the Bokhara during the 22 hours between the time of laying to and striking, at the rate of about 3·5 knots an hour, which under the circumstances does not appear unlikely. The Court, therefore, feels assured that if the ship had been put on the other tack or if means had been adopted for checking her drift and keeping her more to the sea, this lamentable catastrophe would probably not have occurred. They come to this conclusion regretfully because they feel sure that if the possibility of the drift taking the ship as it did had presented itself to the captain no efforts would have been spared by him to extricate the ship from its perilous position. It is, moreover, to be borne in mind that the Court's calculations are based on present knowledge, which was not in the possession of the captain and officers at the time of their calculations.

The Court is further of opinion that it would have been well if, at or about the time of laying to, the additional precaution had been taken of bending some strong canvas.

The ship appears to have been well found and not overladen, and though not so heavily powered as some more modern vessels, still she had sufficient power in proportion to her tonnage to make her a thoroughly seaworthy vessel.

Proper discipline appears to have been maintained on board. The conduct of the crew was, according to the testimony of the officers, entirely satisfactory. The Court has also before it the voluntary testimony of Dr. Lowson, one of the two surviving passengers, to the gallant conduct of the captain and officers, in which testimony he is supported by Lieut. Markham of the Shropshire Light Infantry, the other surviving passenger.

Finally, as we do not find that the loss of the Bokhara was caused by the wrongful act or default of any certificated officer, and as no blame attaches to them, the certificates of the survivors are not dealt with.

The Court desires particularly to bring to notice the humane conduct of the people amongst whom the survivors were cast, the fishermen who took them off Sand Island, the native priest at Pehoe who relieved their immediate wants, and the Mandarin at Ponghou who, it appears, treated them with the greatest kindness and hospitality.

Given under our hand at Hongkong, this 22nd day of October, 1892.

R. MURRAY RUMSEY, Retired Commander, R. N., President.
J. HORATIO WOOLWARD, Staff-Commander, R.N.
A. E. HODGINS, Master, s. s. Thales.
JOHN P. HILL, Master, s. s. Batavia.
HUGH CRAIG, Master, s. s. Menmuir.

THE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE BOKHARA'S LASCAR CREW.

THE following letters have been addressed to the *China Mail*:—

SIR,—We, the undersigned surviving crew of the steamer Bokhara, having heard of a report about our alleged misconduct made by one of the surviving passengers, Dr Lowson, in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of the 18th instant, beg hereby to make the following statement, and trust, in justice to us, you will kindly publish it, as without such a vindication of our conduct as can be made by our statement, we, poor people, who worked on board the ill-fated steamer regardless of all danger, will not only be deprived of our certificates, of our donations, and of our services by the P. & O., but also of the prestige of our sea-faring nation as one of the best type of crew under any emergencies that one can ever come across. We need hardly say here anything about our conduct as crew on board the steamer during the exceptionally disastrous period of our voyage. Dr Lowson has himself spoken about it, but, above all, when due investigations are made in proper quarters, it will, we feel confident, come out satisfactorily that the Gogo crew which the P. and O. employ, and of which we form a part, behaved themselves in the case of the *Bokhara* in such a manner as to leave nothing further to desire, and that in such a terrific sea and gale that were raging during our last voyage we hesitated not the least to implicitly obey and carry out as far as practicable the orders and behests of our officers, however perilous the situations in which we were ordered to work. After our getting on land what we did for the surviving European passengers and for our officers we narrate below, and we trust the latter when called upon will fully confirm the truth of our statement. That for more than 24 hours during the disastrous period, owing to the exigencies of the terrific occasion, we had had hardly any food on board, we scarcely need refer to here; nor do we think we should refer to the terrible strain and stress that we had had to undergo as crew. Our officers themselves have experienced the same, and let them speak for us. What we did after we were ashore was this:

Early at daybreak after the night we were washed ashore; the Chief Officer and Quarter-master took six out of us remaining fifteen round about the island we were thrown on, as well in search of food as in that of any stray persons who may have been washed ashore like us. We picked up from the floating debris three tins of biscuits, and fell in with a fireman who was lying with his leg broken and crying. The three tins of biscuits were handed over to the Chief Officer, and we lifted and helped up the lame fireman to the spot where the survivors had congregated. During the absence of us six, the remainder of us picked up bundles of Shanghai straw which were floating about, and spread up as mattresses for the European passengers and officers. Some of us were then sent in search of blankets, and on our finding two we dried them up and gave them to Dr. Lowson. We also picked up four mattresses which had floated up from the vessel and handed them to the Europeans; we also dried up their clothes as they were given to us to dry in turns. We did not appropriate any of the things we picked up for our own use. Almost naked we kept ourselves shivering. We were only supplied with handfulls of biscuits saturated with salt water by the Chief Officer. Under cold and pain we waited outside the fishermen's hut where the Europeans stayed, and during the night of the next day by turns of two kept watch there. We also supplied them with fuel, and made fires for them. We never monopolized the little fresh water that was found in a well as Dr. Lowson alleges. On the contrary we picked up a bucket and gave it full of water from the well every time that they wanted it during day as well as during night. For ourselves we had a half top-broken bottle and we in turn drank thereby. We never gorged any food. There was nothing beyond the biscuits which were in charge of the officers, and we only ate what they gave us of them. What else could we gorge, we leave the doctor to say. On the morning of the second day we saw a goat sitting up on an elevated spot on the hillside; we caught it of our own accord and handed it to the Europeans for their use as food. We were all more or less hurt, we were lame, hungry, and half-dead, but, nevertheless, we helped up Dr. Lowson, who seemed to have a sore leg, to walk over to Makung, a distance of five miles, which took nearly half-a-day. As regards the supply of fresh water in the well possibly the Doctor might have imagined that it might be exhausted if we had had to stay long at the island, but the flow in the well was evidently continuous, and the supply was quite abundant even when we left the island. We were asked to pick up cans of oil, which as we found we brought them. If for all these services rendered in cold and rain and in every other respect under the most trying circumstances, rendered when we ourselves, as we said, were lame, hungry, and half-dead, we get such a certificate as Dr. Lowson has given us, we simply say our reward will come from God, and that, as between man and man, let the righteous judge us.—We are, sir, your obedient servants,

AMUNJEE HASSUN,	MAHOMED SHAHBUDIN,
HASSUN AMUN,	ANTONIO MANUEL VAZ,
MOOSABA MUNJEERA,	YINA SELDON,
YERSOON ISMAIL,	SEBASTIAN DE SOUZA,
AMUN ESSACK,	SYED MAHOMED,
ADOO CASSUM,	FUTTEH CLIN,
HOOSEIN HASSUN,	CASSUM HYDER.
ALLY ISMAIL,	

Honkkong, Oct. 24.

SIR,—The official inquiry into the loss of the Bokhara being concluded the surviving officers wish to state, in justice to the native crew, respecting whose behaviour unfavourable remarks have appeared in the newspapers, that they carried out our orders after the wreck and assisted us in securing provisions, etc., of which they received their fair share. In our opinion their behaviour was quite satisfactory.—I am, yours faithfully,

GILES PRICKETT,
1st officer, Late P. & O. s. s. Bokhara.

P S.—I am authorized in this by the other officers.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ANOTHER WRECK AT THE PESCADORES.

FROM information received in Hongkong on the 25th ultimo it would appear that hope need no longer be entertained that there are more survivors from the wreck of the Bokhara. The Douglas Steamship Co. received the following telegram from their Amoy agents:—'Formosa arrived at Taiwanfoo brought Sin-taiwan's passengers, also two survivors Normand, total loss Pescadores, no more survivors Bokhara.'

From this telegram it would appear that the two men reported to be living on one of the South Pescadores and who were supposed to be survivors from the Bokhara really belong to the Norwegian steamer Normand. While obliged to relinquish all hope of further escapes from the Bokhara disaster, we have the painful duty of recording another shipwreck attended by serious loss of life, although in comparison with the former this last disaster is less appalling than it would otherwise appear. This steamer, it is surmised, must be the 'white steamer' stated by native junk people to have been lost on the Pescadores on the same night, or at any rate about the same time as the Bokhara, and the mention of which tended to throw an air of greater mystery over the two men cast up on this lonely isle. From the first there was scarcely a doubt that they belonged to the mail steamer, although many wondered how they could have been carried such a distance from the scene of the wreck and still remain alive.

The Normand, to which it is now indubitably proved they belonged, was a large collier, and at the time she was overtaken by the storm in the Formosa Channel was on a voyage from Moji to Singapore with a cargo of coal. She has never been in Hongkong, so there is nothing known about her here except what is published in the shipping registers. Lloyd's Register states that the Normand was a steel screw steamer owned by Messrs. C. Michaelsen and Co., Bergen, and commanded by J. Jonasen. She was launched in January of this year by Messrs. Laxevags, Maskin and Jernskibs, Bergen, her engines being supplied by Messrs T. Richardson and Sons, West Hartlepool. Classed 100 A 1, she was a steamer of 309 gross tonnage and 2,440 registered tonnage. Her length was 325·7 ft., breadth 41·4 ft. and depth 21 ft.; she had one well-deck and six bulkhead compartments. Her engines were 225 horse-power, and the boilers had a pressure of 160 lbs. It is believed she would have carried 28 to 30 hands all told, but the particulars should be to hand in a few days.

Judging from the terms of the telegram it would appear that the Sin-taiwan is remaining at the Pescadores, her passengers—Consul Warren and Dr. Myers—having returned to Taiwanfoo, since their services will not be further required on behalf of survivors.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE BHADOI CROPS OF 1892.

1. CHARACTER of the season.—The total rainfall of the monsoon of 1892 has been less than the normal in Central, South-West and Eastern Bengal and Orissa, normal in Chota Nagpur, normal or above the normal in South Bihar, and above the normal in North Bengal and North Bihar. In Central and South-West Bengal, except the district of Birbhum, the rainfall of every month from May to August was deficient. (The 24-Paraganas district had an excess fall only in July.) In Eastern Bengal rain fell abundantly in May, but was deficient in the three succeeding months. In Orissa rain was deficient in every month except June.

2. The crops.—This season's bhadoi or aus crops in the various districts of these provinces closely correspond with the rainfall. The tendency of the cultivators, and in a less degree of reporting officers, is to understate the crops; and it will be seen from the appended statement that in only 16 out of 44 districts from which returns have been received are the crops said to come up to or exceed a full average crop. But 32 out of the 44 districts report better crops than last year; and there can be little doubt that except in Orissa (where the crop has probably been poorest), and in South-West, Central and Eastern Bengal, the crop has been a good one. Chittagong district, North Bengal, Bihar, and Chota Nagpur have had, on the whole, excellent autumn crops. The outturn of these crops for the whole province in 1891 was estimated in the final report published on 5th December 1891 as 12 annas, or about three-fourths of an average crop. It is probable that the outturn of the present year for the whole province, taking the bad districts with the good, has been 10 annas, or a full average crop.

It will be understood that this estimate, so far as Bengal and Orissa are concerned, relates chiefly to the early rice crop, though other crops are included; and, so far as Bihar and Chota Nagpur are concerned, relates chiefly to the maize and millets crops though other crops, and especially bhadoi paddy, are included.

Separate estimates of the jute crop were published at the beginning of July and at the end of August.

THE BENGAL WINTER RICE CROP.

(First note.)

1. Character of the season.—The total rainfall of the monsoon of 1892 has been less than the normal in Central, South-Western and Eastern Bengal and Orissa, normal in Chota Nagpur, normal or above the normal in South Bihar and above the normal in North Bengal and North Bihar. In Central and South-West Bengal, except the district of Birbhum, the rainfall of every month from May to August was deficient. The 24-Parganas district had an excess fall only in July. In Eastern Bengal rain fell abundantly in May, but was deficient in the three succeeding months. In Orissa rain was deficient in every month except June.

2. Prospects of the crop.—The general prospects of the winter rice crop are favourable and are in close accord with the rainfall. The crop is poorest in parts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions and in Orissa, in which parts rain has been deficient. In 16 of the 44 districts from which returns have been received, the crop is reported either to be a full average one of 16 annas or to be a bumper crop, and in 35 out of the 44 districts (including every district in the Rajshahi, Dacca, Chittagong, Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions) it is reported to be a better crop than that of last year. On the whole, taking the good districts with the bad, and allowing for the tendency to under-estimate, it is probable that the crop for the province will be a full average crop of 16 annas against the 10-anna crop of last year.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 14.

The barometer is recovering again in the Punjab, the Gangetic plain, in central parts of the Peninsula, Bengal, and Upper Burma, but the fall has continued elsewhere; the fall being greatest in Guzerat, but the changes generally are not large. A small depression has appeared in Moulmein and gradients are becoming moderately steep in the west of the Peninsula, otherwise distribution is unaltered. Calms and variable briezes prevail in Upper India, easterly winds over the west of the Peninsula, and northerly winds elsewhere: and the force is freshening in the South. Temperature has risen in the south of the Peninsula and the Punjab, but fallen or changed irregularly in other districts. The mean temperature slightly exceeds the normal in Burma, the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana, but still low in other provinces. The deficiency is greatest in central stations where nights are very cool. The sky is fairly clear, and the only rainfall reported is a few drops in Clombo and Trivandrum. The weather is inclined to become unsettled on the West coast, but the indications are not conclusive.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 13th November, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah	29·934
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·8
Dew Point	66·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·69
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·0
General Directions of Wind*	N. NE, ENE, E, WNW. NW, NNE
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	211

* From midnight to midnight.

DEATH has removed, says the *Engineer*, one of the foremost marine engineers of the day and the most lovable of men in the person of Alexander Kirk, the chief of the firm of Messrs. Robert Napier and Sons, Glasgow. Dr. Kirk was born at the Manse of Barry, in Forfarshire, his brother being Sir John Kirk, a distinguished diplomat in the service of Her Majesty. He was educated at the burgh school at Arbroath, and subsequently at Edinburgh University. Fortunate in finding a place as apprentice in the engine works of the famous Napier, he laid the foundation of his subsequent career of usefulness, and had his inventive genius quickened.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—TEACHER & Co., Bombay.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS IN THE DEVGAD TALUKA.

THE following is a report of a speech that was delivered by Mr. Daji Abaji Khare at the Poona Provincial Conference on the subject of revenue enhancement in the Bombay Presidency:—

The proposition that I am called upon to put before you for your acceptance runs as follows:—That this Conference is of opinion that the recent enhancement of Government assessments, carried out under the revision survey settlement is burdensome, and is calculated to retard the improvement of the ryot; and that this enhancement of assessment, as carried out in the Devgad Taluka, of the Ratnagherry district, has the effect seriously of injuring the private rights of property in that taluka, and I have no doubt that you will accept it more especially as it vitally affects the interests of the vast mass of the agricultural population of this Presidency. The matter is one which it is impossible to deal with properly and fully in the course of some fifteen minutes or half an hour at the most, and I am doubtful whether a man like myself can ever do justice to it, since it requires a minute knowledge of statistics and agricultural details. However, with your permission, I shall try to put before you in brief my reasons for saying that the recent enhancements of the assessment in several parts of this Presidency are calculated to injure materially the interests of the ryots. The argument, gentlemen, by which revenue enhancements are sought to be justified is chiefly this: That the Government of the country ought to have a share in the benefit which the cultivators of the soil reap through investments and improvements made by it, such as railways, roads, and other means, which by affording facilities for the transport of their produce brings to them better prices for it. In short, as experts put it, enhancing the assessment on the land of the ryots is the best method of giving to Government a share in the unearned increment. Now, accepting for the sake of argument that, as asserted in the various Government selections, there has accrued to the agriculturist some unearned increment. I should like to ask, what is there to show that this increment is so large, that Government is justified in raising the assessment by 33 per cent., which appears to be the standard ratio sanctioned. As a matter of fact, we find that in several places this proportion has been greately exceeded. In some localities you will find the assessment raised almost to 200 per cent. But I will not here direct my argument to these abnormal increases. They have been explained in various ways, by those who are responsible for them, as not being in reality enhancements, but being due to assessment of land not hitherto assessed at all. As I have said, I shall not enter here upon this controversy. But I shall ask the reason for the fixing of the limit at 33 per cent., and not lower. What is there to show that the prosperity of the country has increased just at that rate neither lower nor higher? In all the selections I have gone through I have not seen any answer to this question, and I must say that this assumption is made without any basis on facts to support it. There is, moreover, another matter which seems not to have been taken into consideration at all in fixing this 33 per cent. standard and raising the assesment in accordance with it. It has been said that the agriculturists have profited by better prices which the produce of the lands has been able to command within the last thirty years. But if it is so, it must be also seen that side by side with the rise in prices of food-grains, the prices of the other commodities have also risen. Bullocks now cost a great deal more than formerly. Manure has also become more costly. Wood for the plough and other agricultural implements cost more. In short, with the increase in the price of agricultural products, there has occurred an increase in the cost of cultivation; and for a just and impartial settlement of the real amount of benefit to the agriculturist you must deduct this increased cost of cultivation from the increased profits. This, however, does not seem to have been anywhere done. The increase in the profits has alone attracted attention, while the other side of the question has been throughly ignored. Not that there was no suggestion made, that this debit side amount should be looked to. But those suggestions appear to have been neglected as disagreeable truths breaking into the harmony of a jubilant chorus. Mr. Winter, who was Collector of Satara in 1890, did call the attention of the authorities to this matter. But his remarks that the expenses of the ryots had increased were suppressed apparently with an assertion that unless the matter was properly inquired into, such an opinion could not be accepted. Is this, gentlemen, a sufficient answer to that remark? If no opinion about the expenses of the ryots could be formed without an inquiry, why should Government hasten to enhance the assessment without first entering upon that inquiry? It is the case of Government that the prices have increased, therefore the profits of the ryots have also increased. Is it not, then their duty to ascertain by how much the expenses also of the agriculturists have increased? Surely the very answer given by Colonel Ward to the Collector of Satara at page 53 of the Revenue Selections No. CCXL., New Series, for the Man Taluka, shows that there is some truth in the charges which people make against the officials that they want somehow or other to screw out of them them as much as they can. All sing the song of increased prosperity, and all unanimously agree in putting on greater burden on the shoulders of the ryots, while nobody is even willing to acknowledge the increased cost of cultivation, much less to ascertain its proportion. Such a mode of dealing with assessments takes the matter out of scientific calculation, and makes it partake of the nature of an arbitrary proceeding. There is again the matter of increase in agricultural population to be taken into account. The same land that supported, say, five persons twenty years ago, has to feed ten persons now. This element also operates a very great way indeed in lowering the proportion of the real profits. But all this has been given the go-by to, and there is the 33 per cent. standard applied without any proper consideration even of place or propriety. There is the case of the Jainaer and Amalner two Talukas in the Khandeish Collectorate. It is admitted that the agricultural conditions as to soil, &c., are much superior in Amalner to those existing in Jainaer; and yet we find in Jainner land being saddled with larger assessment than in Amalner. And the reason given is that under the old arrangement, the former paid more than the latter. Surely this is no reason at all. If the old arrangement was a mistake, it ought to have been rectified. But there is no reason in building another mistake upon that old mistake. Then, again, in Jainner, the old assessment was itself based upon a prospective rise in prices and a prospective advantage in railway communication. There was no railway about there in 1852-53; but a railway was being constructed, and it was expected that it would within a few years pass near that taluka, and that it would then afford the cultivators in that Taluka better facilities for disposing off their corn, cotton, &c., and it was in this expected benefit that the assessment was fixed. And now see the spectacle of that assessment again enhanced on the strength of the same benefit. Thus in fact one and the same benefit has been made to serve as a reason for two burdens. This is really what we call in Marathi beating both the sides of a drum. But, gentlemen, side by side with this assumed prosperity, there are reports about the poverty of the ryots and their indebtedness. The report of the Land Indebtedness Commission is a good witness to them. So we have two sides to the picture. When the assessment is to be enhanced, we hear of the increased prosperity of the ryots, and when contracts between ryots and their money-lenders are to be dealt with we hear nothing but that the ryots are poor. How to reconcile the two descriptions it is not easy to see. Another fact worthy of mention in connection with this 33 per cent. standard is the mode of assessing lands which are described as "Patasthal." Under the old survey these were charged as Bagagat lands. But now a separate arrangement has been made with regard to them. The highest dry crop rate is put upon them, which is not less generally than the old rate, but which in some places is far more, and they are also charged with a water rate, the result being that in place of the old rate, of say, three, rupees an acre, there is now substituted the rate of Rs. 8 an acre; the whole increase coming up not only to

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

LORD KELVIN, P.R.S., is our leading authority on such cosmical questions as the age of the earth and its probable duration as a habitable globe. His profound knowledge of physical laws and his rare mathematical genius enable him to deal with the radiation of a star almost as easily as a baker can estimate the cooling of a loaf. He has now turned his attention to the sun, and in the last number of "L'Astronomie" considers at length, but in a popular manner, the interesting question "How our sun began to grow hot?"

He answers it by supposing that a number of cold bodies fell together by attraction of gravitation, and formed through their impact a mass of highly heated vapour, in other words a gaseous nebula, which afterwards became the sun and his system, according to the theory of La Place. The effect might either be produced by the impact of a large number of small bodies, or of a few great ones, that is to say, by the collision of asteroids and meteorites, or of planets and their satellites.

As a special case he assumes the presence of 20 millions of cold solid globes, each having a mass equal to that of the moon, disseminated over the surface of a sphere whose radius is equal to the terrestrial orbit, and supposes them to fall together by gravity. The result would be a gaseous nebula measuring forty times the radius of the earth's orbit. If these globes had a certain movement, the sum of which was equivalent to a rotation round an axis, this nebula would be similar to the original nebula of our solar system, as figured by La Place, whose nebular theory Lord Kelvin regards as a scientific truth which has now been demonstrated by thermo dynamics. If the speculations are true, the query what becomes of the old worn-out planets admits of a simple answer. They are probably used up in making new ones, and this process of world making may go on to all eternity, unless Lord Kelvin's theory of the dissipation of energy is true, and there is a "universal tendency in Nature" to run down like a clock which has been wound up. In that case a period would ultimately be put to the origin of new worlds from the wreck of old ones, the universe would come to a deadlock, and an act of creative power would be required to make a fresh start.

A very fine photograph of the moon has been taken at the Lick Observatory, United States. It shows the craters of the lunar volcanoes so distinctly that lines resembling streams of lava can be made out. Hitherto, such lines have not been recognised by astronomers, and it remains for geologists to explain their origin.

Professor James Blyth, of Glasgow, is still working at his new windmils for developing electricity. It is based on the principle of the anemometer or wind measure, familiar to many at the Greenwich and other observatories, and consists of a verticle axle, free to rotate, and carrying two cross-arms provided with open boxes in place of the anemometer cups. These boxes catch the wind and cause the axle to revolve. This in turn drives the dynamo, and the current produced is stored in accumulators.

More than 20 years ago, Mr. A. Russell Wallace, the well-known naturalist, read a letter before the London Zoological Society on a species of lizard or "horned toad," from California and Texas, which, when irritated or frightened, squirts a jet of red liquid resembling blood out of its eyes. Mr. O. P. Hey, of the United States National Museum, Washington, has recently observed a specimen of this animal (Phrynosoma coronatum), which had been captured by Dr. Meriam's exploring expedition, and one day, after throwing it into a basin of water, saw the side of the basin sprinkled with a red fluid which turned out to be genuine blood. A day or two afterwards while holding the lizard and stroking its horns, it suddenly ejected from its right eye a jet of blood over his fingers, some of which trickled down its neck.

The last number of the "Kew Bulletin" contains some interesting facts about the "mieng," or chewing tea of Laos in Siam, which has proved to be the leaves of the Assam tea-plant (Camellia theifera). The leaves are steamed, then tied in bundles, and buried in the ground for about 15 days. They are chewed by men, especially when hard at work rowing or poling on the rivers.

A search light of 100,000 candle-power has been installed, 6,300 feet above the sea, upon the summit of Mount Washington, the highest peak in the White Mountains of New Hampshire. It is placed on a tower 50 feet high, and the dynamo on the first floor is driven by a steam engine. The carbons of the arc are those of Hardmuth, Vienna; the positive one measuring 1½ inches, and the negative 1 inch in diameter. The projector has a Mangin lens, of nearly 15 inches focus, and was made in Paris after a secret process by which the quicksilver of the reflector is not injured with the heat of the arc. The neighbourhood is a well-known summer resort, and the light is a source of interest and amusement to visitors. At one hotel (Maplewood), twenty miles distant, the light is clear enough to tell the time on a watch and to read headline print. Long and short flashes, or dot and dash signals, by the Morse telegraph code, are produced by lowering a screen over the arc with the help of a lever or key. In this way messages are signalled to a distance, and have been read at Exeter, N. H., one hundred miles from Mount Washington.

Dr. Morris Bird, an American naturalist, has been making a study of the effects of civilsed life on the birds of America, and has come to the general conclusion that "peopling a locality with not too heavy a sprinkling over the agricultural portion, and not too heavy a removal of trees, actually increases the number of species of birds, and with a few exceptions, principally the ducks, increases the number of birds." Although the particular county of Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he resides, does not contain as many individual birds, it has now, he believes, at least fifty species of birds which were unknown there fifty years ago.

Few travellers have visited the oases west of Egypt, which contain the ruins of temples dating from 1700 B. C., Roman fortresses, and Byzantine churches, but at length these antiquities are coming to light, as the inhabitants now realise their market value. Glasses from the oasis of Farafrah, steles and gilded coffins, are now exported thence, and quite recently four plaster busts from the oasis of Thebaine have been placed in the museum of the Louvre, Paris. This cultivated spot in the middle of the desert was called the Grant Oasis by Græco-Roman geographers, and is situated between the height of Kench and Assouan. Originally independent, and occupied by Berbers and Tamahous, it fell under the sway of the Pharaohs, and then of the Persians, Macedonians, and Romans. According to Herodotus there were Samians in it about 1500 B. C., who probably traded for gold, ivory, gums, and ostrich feathers. M. Maspero, the distinguished Egyptologist, believes the busts in the Louvre to date from the second or third century B. C.

They are half-busts or masks in plaster taken from mummy cases and modelled after the features of the deceased as they appeared in life. The holes in the edges by which they were attached to the mummy with cords may still be seen. The body thus masked was placed in a coffin of wood or stone. They are portrait busts, which served the same purpose as the painted faces on Egyptian mummies, some of which, found by Mr. Flinders Petrie and now in the British Museum, display considerable technical skill. The style of modelling Græco-Roman, and each bust is in several pieces, the face forming one piece. Lustre is given to eyes by a plate of talc; the flesh is painted a yellowish colour, and the beard a black, inclining to red. The types recall those seen in villages of the Said, but are somewhat "mixed"—traces of the Semite, Roman, and Libyan being apparent in them. The busts are a present from M. Bourriant, Director of the French Mission at Cairo.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M Stanislaus Meunier read a paper on an interesting meteorite which fell near El Goléa, in Alegeria, at a place called the Wells of Hassa Jekna on the open desert. A band of Chambas was encamped there, and while the men were hunting, the women heard a great noise and saw the stone fall about 400 metres away. The men unearthed it from a depth of 80 centimetres, and found it still burning hot. According to M. Meunier it is a pyriform mass of metal weighing 1,250 grammes, and consits of iron 91·52; nickel, 5·88; cobalt, 0·81 per cent, with traces of copper, sulphur, and insoluble matters. This kind of meteorite, which is very rare, has been called Schwetzite.

A company has been formed in Moscow, entitled the Murman Mining Company, with a capital of 500,000 roubles, for the purpose of exploiting the argentiferous lead-glance deposits on the Murman coast in the Government of Archangel. The concern may have foreign shareholders, but the greater portion of the investors, the official ukase says, must be subjects of the Czar. The production of lead in Russia is comparatively unimportant, and it is decreasing from year to year. Only 40,000 poods were turned out in 1891, compared with 69,000 poods in 1887. The import of foreign—that is German—lead-ore last year amounted to one and a-half million poods.

Contrary to expectation, the Swedish State Railways Administration has ordered its requirements of steel rails for the next three years, viz., 13,000 tons, at home—from the Domnarfvet Iron and Steel Works. These works used to supply the State lines a few years ago, until the price was found too high. The present quotation has not been made known. Experiments are to be carried out at the works mentioned with rails manufactured by the basic process for account of the administration of the State lines. The Swedish State Railways, it appears, are now ordering all their requirements at home. A further commission for rolling-stock has just been placed with the Kockum Works.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's s s Swordsman, 71·9 tons Captain A McDermott, cleared yesterday for Zanzi, bar with a general cargo, Mrs Shurifa bin Mahomed, cabin, and 59 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain P S Budd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE s s River Indus, 2,355 tons, Captain J Scott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (11th October,) with a cargo of 3,730 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers sailing per s s Hispania, to Marseilles and Liverpool this evening:—Major Gen Pemberton, three Misses Pemberton, Lt Shewell, Lt N A H Budd, Miss Carter, Capt N G Yate, Mr P W Barker, and Mrs. Smith, 2 children and 2 infants.

THE City Line s s City of Edinburgh, 2,102 tons, Captain W Frame, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (20th October,) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Anderson and child, Mrs Thompson and child, Miss McKenzie, Col W F Bartliman, Lieut I G Crosthwaite, Mrs Green, Mrs Hooper and child, Mrs Hunter and 2 children, Mr W E Jefferson, Mrs Jefferson, Mrs C F Lanerour, Miss L Mack, Rev J Lendrum, Mr T W Morris, Mr Nethigsole, Mrs Nethersole and 2 children, Miss Robbins, Mrs W B Phillips and 2 children, Miss M E Robertson, Miss Stephen, Revd Mr and Mrs Stewart, and Miss K Smith.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Shed.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Edinburgh	2102	Frame	A	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Clan Monroe	1436	Jones	B	F Muir & Co.
" King Arthur	1017	Fairweather	C	B and P S N Co.
" Braunfels	1923	Tarce	E	Glade & Co.
" Tanjore	1402	Barron	F	Hajee Cassum Joosub
" Skerryvore	2200	Chandler	K	K Nixon & Co.
" Swordsman	719	Nacoda	P	V Ebram & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Brahmani	Nacoda	Shepherd & Co.
" Sabarmati	do.	do.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle [illegible] daily at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Peninsular	2711	Loggin	1	P & O Co
" Hispania	2212	Abroy	2	W & A Graham & Co
" R. Rubattino	3044	Morello	3	F Branchi
" Malwa	1697	Preston	5	P & O Co
" Shanghai	2044	Hall	6	P & O Co
Ship W Manson	366	Kindoll	9	H J H Ahmed
S.S. Cy of Dundee	2612	Halley	10	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
" Aston Hall	2251	McFee	14	E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Nadir (s)	Budd	Calcutta, Oct 21
	River Indus (s)	Scott	Cardiff, Oct 11
	Cy. of Edinburgh (s)	Frame	Liverpool, Oct 20
	Indra (s)	Burkitt	Cardiff, Oct 25

The steamer Swordsman, Captain McDermott, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Zanzibar.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pemba, for Persian Gulf via Karachi
" Karagola, for Karachi via K Coast
" Naderi, for Persian Gulf via Karachi
" Nowshera, for Coast and Calcutta
" Nadir, for Coast and Calcutta

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
2	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay.
3	Braunfels s	Taree	Hamburg, Antwerp, & London.
5	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay via C. Coast.
5	City of Dundee s	Halley	Glasgow and Liverpool via Bombay.
8	Colaba s	Alexander	Rangoon.
	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
2	Douro s	Marshall	Hull.
	City of Perth s	Swan	Hull.
3	Adowa s	Patton	Bombay.
	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay.
	Simla s	Robertson	Persian Gulf.
4	Branksome Hall s	Barnes	Liverpool.
	Braunfels s	Taree	Bombay.
5	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay via C. Coast.
8	City of Dundee s	Halley	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S.S. Colaba, Alexander, M. Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.
" Karagola, Tice, M. Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
10	Kerbela s		Rangoon.
	Umzinto s		Calcutta.
11	Nizam s		Calcutta.
	Palitana s		Rangoon.
	Clan Drummond s		Liverpool.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS. Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	DEPARTURES. Date.	To.
November.					
6	Arana	Mackinlay	Cardiff	3	Calcutta
	Pigeon H M's	Gray	Sea	31	Zeilla, &c
29	S Berkhud	Baker	Muccala		Somali Coast
	M Hebron	Elliootl	Cardiff		
31	Arcadia	Andrews	London	1	Sydney
	Himalaya	Orman	London		Bombay
1	P Alexander	Adriani	Amsterdam		Batavia
	India	Johnston	London		Brisbane
2	Kaiser-i-Hind	Atkinson	London	2	Calcutta
	Avoca	Campbell	Brisbane		London
	Africa	Gherardo	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Moyun	Mitchell	Somali Coast.		
3	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida		
	Kaiser	Jerchan	Zanzibar	3	Hamburg
	Pigeon H M's	Gray	Zeilla		
	F A Carvvetto	Do Happan-court	Pola		
	Massilia	Fraser	Sydney	4	London
	Siam	Weighell	Bombay		
	Coromandel	Wehiler	Calcutta		London
	Tuna	Peters	Somali Coast.		Somali Coast
4	M T S Dredger	Ruhe	Renfrew		Bombay
	Naderi	Mac Alister	Jeddah		Bombay
	Damstadt	Schuckmann	Bremen		China
	Hohenzollern	Eichel	Sydney		Bremen
	Amara	Thomas	London		
5	M Chakrkri (Siamese) Yacht	Guldberg	Leith		Bangkok
6	Douro	Marshall	Bombay	7	Hull
	Surkhud	Baker	Somali Coast		
	Neckar	Schmolder	China		Bremen
	Abergeldie	Barnet	Saigon		Bordoaux
	Basuto	McKenzie	Rangoon		London
	Imperatrix	Egger	Bombay		Trieste
	Sydney	Delacroix	China		Marseilles
7	C Cameron	Barr	Calcutta		London
	Tigris	Miller	Bussorah		London

Aden, 7th November 1892.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—50 boxes bar soap, Essoofally Allibhoy; 249 kegs paint, A Abdool Hoosen; 381 boxes bar soap, Essoofally Russoojee.
Clan Monroe s—10 bales writing paper, S A S Dawood.

FROM LONDON.

Chyebassa s—2 cases soap, D R Dady and Co.
Himalay s—133 cases oilmanstores, &c, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Adowa s—9 cases tobacco, B Nuzerally; 4 cases soap, Oomer Hass m and Co; 3 bales printing paper, M Essabhoy and Co; 7 cases medicine, V Nutton and Co; 22 cases medicine, &c, Treacher and Co; 43 cases oilmanstors, T Ackerally; 30 cases oilmanstores, A Sallaybhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Adowa s—26 cases playing cards, H S Habib; 30 cases glassware, F Noormahomed; 5 cases soap, M H Gunnee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Achille s—6 bales writing paper, C A Rahim Brothers.
Elektra s—4 cases writing paper, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 1ST TO 7TH NOVEMBER.)

EXPORTS.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—260 cwts wool unpressed, 5,090 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta, 494 corges skins and 150 corges hides.
Douro s, (Hull)—440 bales cotton, 50 bales wool, 6,812 cwts wheat, 854 cwts rice, 180 corges hide, and 7,500 lbs tea.
Country Crafts (Bombay)—251 cwts cotton unpressed.

IMPORTS.

Lycia s, (Liverpool)—78 pieces prints.
Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—99 pieces grey goods.
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—21,633 pieces grey goods, 9,295 pieces white goods, 6,155 pieces prints, 17,000 lbs dyed yarns and 3,600 lbs Turkey-red and grey yarns.
Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool)—2,339 pieces grey goods, 3,280 pieces white goods, 308 pieces prints and 12 cwts steel.
Douro s, (Hull via Bombay)—1,970 pieces grey goods and 903 pieces prints.
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—93,934 pieces grey goods, 19,349 pieces white goods, 9,197 pieces prints, 23,500 lbs grey yarns, 14,560 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, 230 cwts iron-bars, rods, sheets and hoops and 143 cwts copper.
City of Perth s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—2,276 pieces grey goods, 3,957 pieces white goods, 15,436 pieces prints, 1,400 lbs grey yarns, 6,400 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns and 109 cwts iron bars, rods, sheets, and hoops.
Adowa s, (London)—31 pieces white goods, 62 cwts pieces prints and 20 cwts spelter.
Braunfels s, (Hamburg, Antwerp and London)—519 cwts iron-bars, rods, sheets and hoops.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madenal. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 14th OF NOVEMBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st November to date.	Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	30·070	Calm	3	83·1	56·1	39	...	...	...
Agra	30·000	Calm	3	86·6	52·6	58	...	...	...
Cawnpore	30·070	Calm	2	84·5	50·0	63	...	0·00	...
Allahabad	30·054	N W	3	84·5	50·0	69	...	0·30	+0·30
Jhansi	30·087	S S W	1	89·4	55·7	41	...	...	−0·02
Jacobabad	30·030	N W	2	80·4	48·6	36	...	...	...
Karachi	30·033	N E	9	85·0	61·0	91	...	...	...
Jeypore	30·041	N W	4	87·1	53·8	46	...	0·02	−2·29
Ajmere	30·127	Calm	3	85·7	46·8	57	...	...	−0·07
Deesa	30·055	E N E	...	91·3	55·1	54	...	...	−0·08
Bhuj	30·032	N	7	87·9	59·9	...	...	...	...
Rajkot	30·041	N N E	4	86·0	54·0	67	...	...	−0·35
Veraval	30·011	N N E	6	91·6	65·8	40	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·105	Calm	3	85·8	50·4	41	...	...	−0·10
Indore	30·088	Calm	1	80·5	49·1	42	...	0·50	+0·34
Saugor	30·008	Calm	1	84·2	50·9	51	...	...	−0·18
Jubbulpore	30·143	S S E	1	82·3	46·9	75	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	30·115	N E	2	83·2	51·8	79	...	0·34	−0·17
Khandwa	30·118	N E	2	85·2	49·5	65	...	0·44	+0·22
Raipur	30·082	N W	2	81·5	55·3	64	...	...	+0·24
Nagpur	30·102	Calm	4	84·3	56·3	58	...	...	−0·08
Amraoti	30·062	E N E	3	80·4	57·8	88	...	0·21	−0·40
Akola	30·091	N	2	85·9	49·1	69	...	...	−0·42
Surat	30·029	N W	F	90·1	58·0	68	...	...	−0·18
Malegaon	30·103	W N W	4	84·9	52·0	55	...	0·17	−0·37
Bombay	30·012	E N E	9	86·4	71·5	75	...	0·87	+0·00
Poona	30·103	Calm	4	83·1	51·0	63	...	0·34	−0·95
Sholapur	30·089	E S E	9	86·2	58·1	44	...	0·68	−0·11
Ratnagiri	29·985	E S E	5	89·4	64·9	51	...	0·41	−0·06
Belgaum	30·021	E N E	3	79·4	54·4	85	...	2·01	+1·28
Goa	30·062	E	7	84·1	68·3	73	...	2·44	...
Karwar	29·992	N E	2	86·2	62·0	83	...	1·43	−1·15
Mangalore	29·968	E N E	2	86·3	66·9	67	...	4·25	+1·48
Calicut	29·960	E	7	88·7	70·7	74	...	3·33	−0·93
Cochin	29·968	N E	M	88·2	74·7	82	...	3·49	−1·72
Bangalore	30·044	N N E	2	79·2	57·9	66	...	0·56	...
Secunderabad	30·081	N N E	3	82·1	53·1	57	...	1·79	−2·10
Masulipatam	30·023	N	2	83·0	68·7	79	...	0·31	+0·38
Bellary	30·065	Calm	3	83·9	58·1	70	...	0·25	−4·33
Cuddapah	30·018	E S E	1	86·5	64·4	74	...	0·28	−1·20
Madras	29·993	N W	11	85·2	71·2	75	...	0·10	−2·48
Coimbatore	29·989	N	5	89·8	55·8	84	...	...	−8·91
Trichinopoly	29·989	N N E	3	90·5	73·4	65	...	1·29	−2·84
Negapatam	29·952	W N W	14	83·9	74·7	81	...	2·40	−1·48
Colombo	29·954	N	6	86·5	75·0	75	0·04	3·05	−6·76

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by moderate or small amounts all over the country. Readings are highest at Ajmere and Jabulpore and lowest on and off the West Malabar and the South Coromandel Coasts. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and moderate to fresh in force at Madras and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Calicut, 12 at Colombo and Bombay and 10 at Bhuj. The day and night temperature variations are unimportant and the minimum temperature continues to be bellow the average in almost all districts. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Veraval and the lowest 47° at Ajmere and Jabulpore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially clouded at Bombay and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations since yesterday except a few drops at Colombo. Two extremely shallow areas of low pressure exist, one over Gujarat and the other over the country lying to the south of Latitude 13° and the weather is slightly inclined to become unsettled there and also on and off the West Coast between Porbandar and Bombay. Elsewhere the weather continues to be fine, clear and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

244-91—P Byrne—G W Roughton vs J L Fagon.
533-91—Muljee and R—Ladhibai vs Bodrudin Valad Sharfudin.
94-92—E Wilkins—Jetha Dhunjee vs Jethabai and another.
198-92—Chalk W and S—Jetha Purka and others vs Ramchundra Witoba Ballajee.
244-92—Muljee and R—Vizhhoocandas Nagurdas vs Pherozshah Dhunjeebhoy—A S Dikshit.
297-92—Balkrishna and F—Hukumchand Krishnajee and others vs Magniram Ramjee and another—M H Khan.
382-92—In person—Shriram Myta vs Vithuldas Buldivdas.
504-92—Craigie, L and O—Sir Henry Seymour King vs Charles Louis Gousson.
508-92—Bhaishunker and K—L Makhanlal and another vs Baldeoparsad Nadisore and another.
514-92—Brown and M—Sunderdas Dhurramsey vs Bai Jumnabai.
516-92—Chitnis, M and M—Apajee Bapujee Karpapi vs Venkartesh Govind Lele.
521-92—Khunderao M Ajodhyaprasad Shewshamul and others vs Bai Jamnabai.
523-92—In person—Allibhoy Tyabkhan and others vs Ahmedally Salebhai.
524-92—Daphtary and F—Madhevrao Vinayek and others vs Jafferkhan Pardhan and another.
528-92—Daphtary and F—Sha Bhucandas Lukmidas vs Abdool Tyab Bhai Moyn—In person.
530-92—Edgelow and G—Casum Abdul Currim vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Oosman.
531-92—In person—Motiram Raghowjee and others vs Samuel Essajee.
537-92—H S Dikshit—Dewjee Meghjee and others vs Noor Mahomed Walljee and others.
540-92—Chalk W and S—Lokman Chatrapati and another vs Ladha Heerjee others.
561-92—Nonu and H—Bai Dinbai vs Pestonjee B Kola.
562-96—Chalk W and S—Poonsey Assoo and others vs Rarsey Meka and others.

Postponed Long Causes.

211-92—Little S N and B—Goverdhundas Purmanund and another vs Abbabin Shaik Esmail and another—In person.
212-92—Little S N and B—Goverdhundas Prmanundas and another vs Ramjee Balajee—Tyabjee D and J.
281-92—Roughton and B—Cowasjee Hyramjee Gorewalla vs Perozshai and others—M N Saklatwalla, R and B and L S N and B.
597-91—Janardhen and A—Mahadeo Bhasker Chowbal and others vs Purushram Vittoba—In person.

Defended New Long causes.

143-92—Framjee D—Cassum Noormahomed and anr vs Nawab Mahomed Ashkeri Khan—Edgelow and G.
170-92—Bhaishunker and K—Rattanchand Harakchand vs Soorchand Khimchand—Chalk W and S.
293-92—Payne G and S—Premcore alias Motee vs Lukmidas Runchordas and others—K D Shroff.
312-92—In person—Luxumon, Raghowjee vs Gunput Anandrao and another—Balkrishna and P.
225-92—Ardesir H and D—Biharilal Roopram and another vs Luckmondas Amichand and others—Payne G and S.
237-92—Munsookhlal D and J—Vuljee Dewdas vs Sha Magon Gunpat and another—In person.
318-22—In person—Rajub Bapoo vs Modina bai Bintee Futtoobal, &c.—Janardhen and N.
319-92—Tyabjee D and J—Dawood Mahomed Bistee vs Pumamchund Khuna and another Balkrishna and P.
345-91—Chalk W and S—Syer Hoosenally bin Mir Rahimalli vs Ahlibai and another—H S Dikhit
293-92—Crawford B and Co—E V Lycett vs Munchershaw Rustomjee Wadia—Turner and H.
327-92—Pestonjee R and K—Lalchand Balkrishna vs Harrivulub Harikson and ors—Payne G and S.
334-92—Wadia and G—Gulba Doongra vs Jetha Bhima and others—J C Cama.
335-92—In person—Joseph Hemming vs Rama Saddoo and others—In person.
340-92—Ardesir, H and D—Hajee Moosa Hajee Esmal vs Hajee Esmail Abdool Satar and others—Thakurdas D and C and B M K.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

515-92—Craigie, L and O—The National Bank of India vs Hormusjee A Hormarjee and others—Chalk W and S
526-92—Craigie L and O—The Agra Bank vs Hormusjee A Hormarjee and other—Chalk W and S

Postponed Long Causes.

301-92—Roughton and B—The Bombay Tramway Company, Limited, vs Arthur Francis Soundy—Pestonjee R and K, (Part heard.)
149-92—Bhaishunker and K—Charles Agnew Turner vs Thacker Vussonjee Nandjee and others—Pestonjee R and K Crawford, B and Co., and Chitnis, M and M. To Vary Commissioner's Report.
370-70—Payne, G and S—Karmalli Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibhhoy and another—Roughton and B.
89-87—Payne G and S—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Habibhhoy—Roughton and B.
86-92—Payne G and S—Jetha Ratna and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Chalk, W and S.
290-92—Chalk, W and S—The North Queensland Insurance Co, Ld and others vs The General Insurance Co—Payne, G and S.
282-92—Khunderao and M—Moroba Ramchandra Pay vs Ganasham Nilkant Nadkharni—Chitnis, M and M. For Directions on Commissioner's Report.
349-84—Craigie, L and O—Hajee Abdulla Hajee Abdstar and others vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdulla and others—Payne G and S, E and G and Craigie L and O. To Vary Commissioner's Report.
309-90—K D Shroff—Dawood Purveshghanchee vs Vullubdass Purshotumdass—Little, S N and B. Postponed Long Causes.
576-91—Ardesir H and D—Ruttonjee Bhiesjee Karanjee vs Pandurung Vishnu Abhiankar—H S Dikshit
379-92—M N Saklatwalla—Gokalchund Bahadurmul and others vs Koshowdas Moolchund and others—Tyabjee D and J
485-92—Tyabjee D and J—Kesondas Mulchand and another vs Gokulchund Bahadurmul and another—M N Saklatwalla.

DEAFNESS PERMANENTLY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, HERBERT CLIFTON, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

NOTICES.

DR. P. MOTOPEE'S

ROSE.

(The best Patent yet discovered, approved, and certified as an invaluable specific for the following Diseases by the well-known Physicians of the World.)

PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever years' standing will be sufficient.

The names of diseases it cures at once—

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Costiveness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Diarrhœa, Complete Loss of Manhood, Nervous Debility, Prostration caused by extreme overstrain and labour, all sorts of Mercurial Eruptions, Bilious Disorders, Obstructions or Irregularity of the system and any other diseases owing from the Bad Blood.

Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, postage charge As. 12. Dozen Rs. 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World. Postage to be sent when ordering.

☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above *free* as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it will be sent.

P. BURROWS, SOLE AGENT IN INDIA,
44, CHAMPATOLA LANE, CALCUTTA.

WATSON'S DUNDEE WHISKY

Defies Competition.

Now acknowledged THE BEST in the Market.

AGENTS—
BOMBAY—F. Fischer & Co.
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SODAWATER MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES

BRATBY, HINCHLIFFE LTD

ANCOATS & 146, MINORIES

MANCHESTER & LONDON EC

AGENTS:
LEIGHTON & Co. MADRAS. | F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

Worth its Weight in Gold

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! APPETISING

SIMS REEVES SAYS:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious. Prevents and cures Indigestion. A natural Tonic and most pleasant drink."

MDME. MARIE ROZE (THE RENOWNED SINGER) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful. It purifies the blood and preserves the beautiful bloom of youth."

A POSITIVE RELIEF AND CURE FOR

Rheumatism	Fever
Gout	Headaches
Indigestion	Loss of Appetite
Impure Blood	Nervous Depression
Sluggish Liver	Sleeplessness
Skin Diseases	Enlarged Spleen.

FULL DIRECTIONS ON EACH BOTTLE.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

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